

Legislación Economía

Colombia

After No in the
plebiscite, what else?

How is ours
Economy?

Agreement is approved
Of Paris on climate change

National Action for
Education

Consejo Editorial

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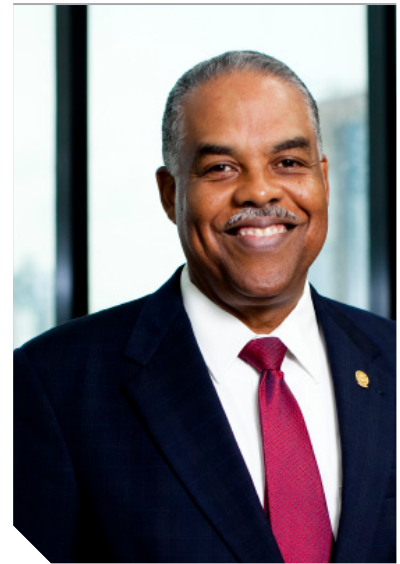
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Por: *La Exitosa*



SEPTEMBER 2016

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CARRILLO DE BEHRINGER
(1898-1990)



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José Javier Rivera - Attorney
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Editorial

COLOMBIA:

After No in the plebiscite, what else?

For several weeks, we chose the peace agreement between government of Colombia and FARC-EP, as the theme of editorial for the September magazine. Clearly, the history of this conflict that many times has been called war beyond half a century, and therefore wasn't a task of "blowing and making bottles."

Among other things, we had to revise the "Final Agreement for Termination of Conflict and Peace Building a stable and lasting" signed in Havana by representatives of each party on June 23 of this year.

Facts about the outcome of the plebiscite held on Sunday October 2, have surprised world public opinion and Colombian government because, on paper, there was a perception that this test would be in favor of this final agreement.

I confess that final agreement, although it has a fairly simple language, dense and therefore it is not easy to review and understand.

I doubt that Colombian citizens have read this document; but beyond reading, obviously there is no minimum approach between the agreement and what questions submitted as Colombian citizens on October 2. Among other things, it was one question that lacked the depth of elements that were at stake and therefore allowed to open a compass of great speculation.

In Panama call attention to the low voter turnout, because in our environment, competition electoral tournaments is always massive and we can't ignore a political fact in the middle of this plebiscite: confrontation between the party of former President Uribe, promoter NO and the parties that supported the administration of President Santos peacemaker; the latter having a poor acceptance of his presidential term.

The country is divided on this issue and I would consider that everyone wants peace, but there is a difference between the substance and how to achieve it.

Without delay I think the issues that have separated views of each other in the following ranges:

1. Economic value that will be demanded to make viable these agreements.

2. The perception of a political advantage in favor of the FARC-EP, which guarantees not only a political organization including a party, but a guarantee of achieving positions in the Senate and in Congress, and because they reach the own presidency Republic.

3. A kind of immunity in criminal matters or some administrative sanctions, which do not induce to the perception that crime doesn't pay.

4. A concentration of the incumbent government many years to achieve the commitments agreed in the agreement.

5. The absence of effective remedial measures for victims of conflict.

6. A negotiation is equivalent to an international conflict and thus subverts constitutional provisions for the benefit of the end of the conflict.

It's funny, the fact summon leaders and representatives of international organizations were in Cartagena on September 26, to provide its support to the agreement, before carrying out the plebiscite and as interpreted by Colombian people this multilateral presence.

But for many years we know that sovereignty resides in the people and this is the one who makes final determination, which the result has been to reject this agreement. In democracies should hear voice of the people and act wisely from now on, to make a final decision necessarily mean a renegotiation of agreement, without returning to conflict.

The political maturity of the parties and other political and civic organizations that have participated in this examination to the nation, as mature attitude of FARC-EP and other international participants, will be decisive in the course of action.

It is encouraging statement of FARC-EP, in sense of maintaining ceasefire and Colombian government to call the political forces in their favor, and those who have been against this agreement to find a civilized way out these differences.

The lesson of democracy has deep roots, because it emerges clearly that the country wants peace, Latin American region also coincides with this aspiration, but that peace can't be interpreted as impunity, or as an extreme advantage of a political faction or that has an unpayable cost to taxpayers or doesn't have the virtuality of adequately compensate victims of the conflict.

There is more time than life in our country and look forward to the future of this trance of Colombia.

L&E

It will down and see...



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Invited Writer

EXECUTIVE MEETING “PUBLIC FINANCE AND BEHAVIOR OF MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS”

Rubén Lachman (INTRACORP, S.A.)
Raúl Moreira (Director de Análisis Económico y Social MEF)
Resumen por: Milena Vergara
rbcweb@rbc.com.pa

EIn recent days it took place at Marriott Hotel, Executive Meeting entitled “Public Finance and the behavior of the main economic indicators” organized by the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama. The meeting featured speakers such as Ruben Lachman who explained the performance of public finances and revision of economic outlook and Raul Moreira made his presentation based on key economic indicators. It was launched with presentation of Mr. Lachman with the general approach to understand a little macro formula to explain certain things that are not so evident in the economy of Panama.



It also became a little analysis of what has been the trend and what are variables of demand are affecting growth of the economy according to the situa-



tion we are seeing in short, medium and long term.

demand side of each item of these, we see that is maintained and is rather declining when we do the comparison.

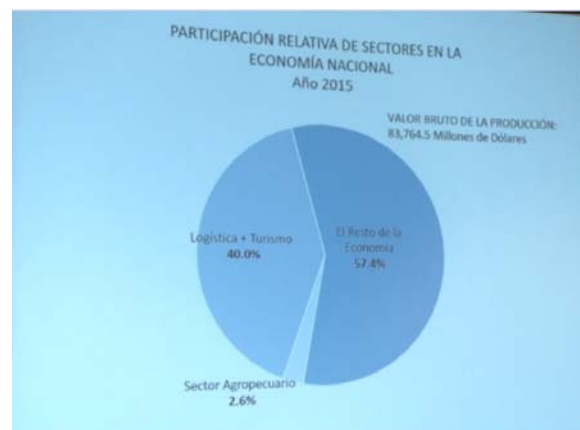
INGRESOS Y GASTOS DEL GOBIERNO		
	Año 2015	Enero - Junio 2016
Ingresos totales	7,223	3,374
Gastos totales	9,249	4,535
Balance total (base caja)	2,026	1,161
% del Déficit / Ingreso	-28.0%	-34.4%

Most interesting of all is the role of investment, we are talking about the latest measures almost half of GDP

is investment and that is not normal as it leaves the average of how economy works.

He gave a brief explanation of revenue and expenditure of government of Panama in 2015 and so far in first half of 2016 (January-June). Lachman said that there is a deficit to be covered in some way and if we considered in relation to the budget is a more complicated issue.

Lachman believes that lack of administrative capacity to implement government's budget is one of the causes of the problem in this country. He also indicated that he is convinced that the problem of Panama is not economics or technical, is political (in an Aristotelian sense). In the long term the state is becoming less important in management of the economy at the time of military dictatorship the economy was virtually run by state government. The trend has been changing and if we all expenditure components, ie representing the

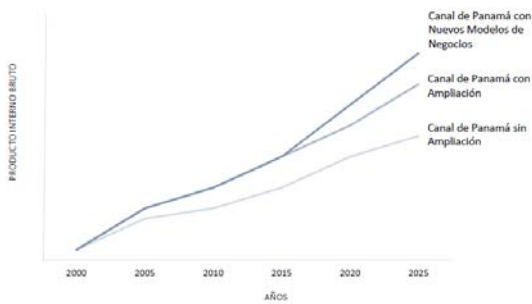


Here in Panama all important investment is taking place for speculation in the noble



sense, ie is reversed because we know that something will happen and wants to position. In 2015, Panama had a relative share in national economy broken down as follows: 40% logistics and tourism, agriculture 2.6%, rest of the economy 57.4%. As you can see almost half of economy manages the logistics and tourism sector.

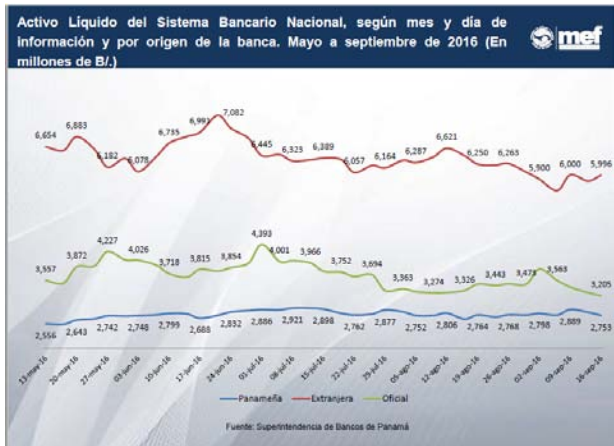
IMPACTO DEL CANAL DE PANAMÁ EN LA ECONOMÍA DE PANAMÁ
Esquema Teórico



We have a picture of new investments to develop such as:

1. Container terminal in the area of Corozal.
2. Business development plan in 1,200 hectares. (Which includes logistics parks, car ports, terminals of liquefied natural gas, electricity generators, shipbuild-

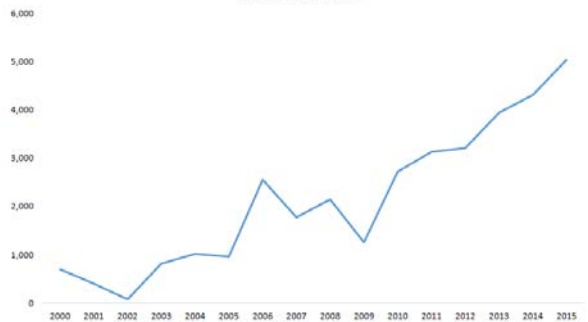
ing, pipelines, bunkering and bulk cargo).



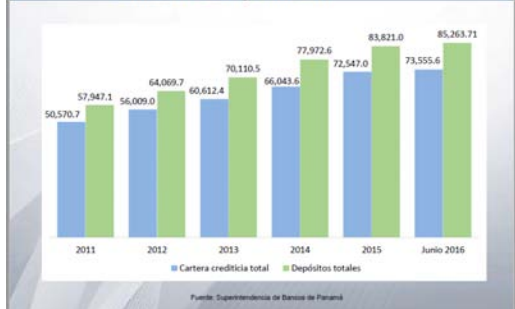
It is making a third bridge linking the activity of Minera Panama. Finally, Lachman said he believes that government involvement may not be accounting, key component of the government sector is not as raises, is essential but must be defined economic policies.

Continuing the program of the Executive Meeting, began presentation by Mr. Raul Moreira. First, some economic indicators, fiscal

INVERSIÓN DIRECTA EXTRANJERA EN PANAMÁ
EN MILLONES DE DÓLARES
AÑOS 2000 - 2015



Saldos Brutos de los Depósitos y Créditos del Centro Bancario Internacional de Panamá (en Millones de Balboas): Años 2011 - 2015 y Junio 2016



performance in the first half of year, indica-

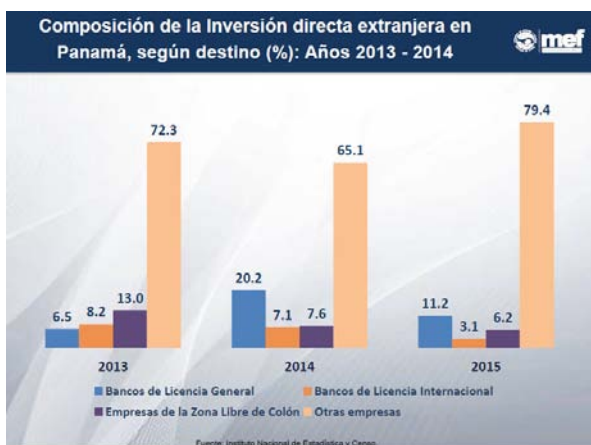


The 2015 GDP grew by 15.8%. The method of measurement of GDP now is through measurement volume chained. Mr. Moreira said that an important issue is growth of foreign investment in Panama. In 2015 record 5038.6 million dollars which grew by 19% compared with investment in 2014.

tors on cost of living, poverty and inequality, major projects being implemented by national government and finally prospects expected in the economy were revised Panama this year.



The origin of foreign investment until 2014, 18% came from Canada (mining and other investments) and Colombia is ranked second. Most headed for other companies as well as banks with general license, international license, Colon Free Zone. In second quarter of 2016 it reached a sum of B/. 1,677.5 million dollars which represents a 8.4% increase investment in second quarter last year.



As for the collection of tax revenues to June 2016 it amounted to B/. 2,767,000 while in 2015 it was B/. 2,463,000. The measures being taken in the DGI (mobilization, increased personnel and a number of technological platform) are contributing effectively to increase tax revenues. National inflation rate for August totaled 0.5% cumulatively, it is a little high for what was expected as phenomenon of child has had an important influence on this issue. Moreira went on to say that level of poverty has decreased from 29.8 in 2010 to 23% in

2015 and extreme poverty from 12.2 to 2.2, this issue keeps a high relationship with social

LA VISIÓN DE PAÍS ANTE LA EXPANSIÓN



- Expansión del Canal
- El desarrollo de la logística para el comercio mundial en la época de la globalización
- Ventajas competitivas
 - Lograr un liderazgo en costos bajos de servicios de logística
 - Especializarnos en garantizar eficiencia en la cadena de los suministros de servicios
 - Enfocarnos en el mercado relevante que atendemos

programs that have the national government. The unemployment rate in March this year recorded a 0.1% increase over same period last year. 26.476 more jobs were generated compared to period last year.

The main projects are running:

1. Line 2 Metro of Panama.
2. Urban renewal program of Colon.
3. Third bridge over Panama Canal.
4. Construction of housing project, Esperanza City.
5. Construction of housing project, San Antonio in Santiago de Veraguas.
6. Reactivate construction of Amador Convention Center.
7. Construction of Higher Technical Institute of the East.
8. Rehabilitation Agua Fria - Yaviza Road.

These are projects that are under construction or that has given order to proceed. Another project in the construction of first power generation of natural gas on the island in Colon. This project will create jobs in construction and then operation.



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Norms of INTEREST

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN PIG FARMS

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Executive Decree No. 270 of through September 15, 2016 the Ministry of Agriculture regulates environmental management in pig farms in terms of its contribution, exercise of the activity, fitness and termination of office, attending health laws animal, human and environmental.

It has been established that natural and legal persons in the country operate or wish to operate trademarks or small, pig dedicated tenure, reproduction, breeding, care, development, fattening pigs and marketing farms and use their products must apply for a certificate of location for the farm in the National Animal

Health; however, backyard farms by Ministry of Agricultural Development will be governed. Similarly, they regulate concerning separation, treatment, wastewater management, waste disposal, sludge management, management of disposal of animal carcasses, organic waste and handling and disposal of hazardous waste.

Within this context, every owner of a pig farm has to ensure that product is fit for human consumption and prevent facilities pig-gery become foci of infection, poor health and infestation to be harmful to public health, Animal and environmental controls and maintaining health and environmental

measures in line with current legislation.

To verify that activity of pig farms doesn't cause damage to public and animal, environmental health and/or the Ministry of Health, MIAMBIENTE and MIDA may carry out joint or separate office, or in case of health, animal health and environmental suspicions the same.

With regard to sanctions, we see that competent authority to apply a sanction shall take into account the seriousness of the damages caused to human health, animal and the environment; however, administrative sanctions don't preclude the application of civil and criminal penalties for damage to third parties.

Another thing to mention is that it has granted MIAMBIENTE a term of up to six (6) to the Guides to Good Porcine practices and in turn is given a term of up to six (6) months for adoption of approval guides small, counted from the promulgation of the guides commercial and backyard farms. *L&E*



AMENDING GENERAL LAW OF MAINTENANCE

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O

n August 30, 2016 was approved on third reading Bill No. 325 by which Law 42 of 2012 amending and containing General Law on Alimony, which is pending sanction by the Executive.

This initiative arises from the need to fill the dissatisfaction of citizenship by ineffectiveness of the execution of judgments fixing alimony has forced to revise existing legislation in order to make more expeditious and effective processing of food processing and that execution of the court decision recognizing the right to receive food and imposes food quota to be met by forced or obliged not constitute mere expectation for the obligee and before the resignation of these (the required) are counted legal mechanism to enable implementation and enforcement.

With regard to dismissal or resignation of agreed work, required to pay alimony, has established a new system to deduct alimony at the time of settlement the employer must deduct as follows:

- 25% amounts to B/1,000.00;
- 30% in amounts from B/1,001.00 to B/3,000.00;
- 35% in amounts of B/3,001.00 to B/5,000.00) and
- 40% in amounts of B/5,001.00 or more of total of respective liquidation.

It is noteworthy that amount should be recognized in food obligation of obligor and applied to the abraded pension proportionally to cover a maximum of two monthly payments of pension

and other payment delays, if any, otherwise, this amount will be divided and applied to the rental payments. For this purpose, judge will consider pension rights of obligee is in effect.

Another modification focuses on contempt, as required to be in this situation appear in the publication requirement quarterly on the list of defaulters to the website of the judiciary and administrative authority on the website of the respective mayor and make available to the party to the respective publication.

In the event that the obligor is delinquent public official shall be published on the website of the respective institution it serves. Once required compliance, the authority shall immediately the respective communication.

The reforms are aimed at generating confidence of people to perceive changes in terms of speed to get answers to their food requests and administrators of justice can respond to the processes handled expeditiously, fairly, fair and effective. *L&E*



ECONOMIC MATCHING FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

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In our June issue, we present a summary of Law 15 of 31 May 2016 which amended and introduced a plural number of articles of the Law 42 of 2007, equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities is established.

This time we will refer to the Executive Decree No. 59 of August 30, 2016 published in the Official Gazette 28108-A of September 1, 2016 which regulates Law 134 of 2013 which establishes economic equality for people with disabilities.

Decree provides that the disability certificate will be issued by the National Certification of the National Secretariat for Disabilities, all national or foreign persons with disabilities, who voluntarily so request and comply with the requirements.

The rule in question, for effective economic equality defined mechanisms, technical and legal procedures that ensure people with disabilities obtain contents economic benefits in Law 134. Indeed, Law 134 confers a number of economic benefits for people with disabilities, such as discounts on utilities, cable TV, recreation and entertainment, restaurants, public transportation, airline tickets among others.

In this vein, we see that the Decree provides that commercial and obliged to provide economic benefits public offices establishments must be placed visible announcement indicating such a condition.

Should establishments and public offices refuse to provide services under the conditions and tariffs set will be sanctioned by the ACO-DECO and the ASEP which consist of fines ranging from B/. 50.00 for first time to B/5,000.00.

The concept reaffirms that employers of persons with disabilities or parents or guardians of these persons must grant the time needed for the required treatments and that time will be up to a maximum of one hundred forty four hours per year, which may not be deducted from own personal leave or disability.

An interesting issue is that, until the Boards of Certification established may be submitted medical diagnosis issued by a professional qualified health of a public entity at national level, therefore, has established a term of three (3) years to make the certification process nationwide.

It is worth commenting that the Decree entered into force last September 2, 2016; however Article 12 is precisely on the Boards of Certification shall become effective within thirty (30) months.

L&E



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RISE OF RATE IN THE CORRIDORS MUST SURRENDER TO THE CIVIL CONSULTATION

Recently the Office of Administration issued the inquiry C-100-16 of 20 September 2016 in response to question posed by the National Authority Transparency and it relates to the obligation or not to observe any of the forms of citizen participation under Law 6 of January 22, 2006, in approving tariffs brokers contained in Cabinet Resolution No. 110 of August 18, 2016.

To answer the question posed, they consider that it should proceed first to establish the legal nature of Empresa Nacional de Autopistas, S.A., to determine whether it must comply or not with the obligation to inform, which are subject state institutions, in accordance with Law 6 of 2002.



Part pointing Mr. Attorney General, Empresa Nacional de Autopistas, S.A, as a corporation governed by Law 32 on corporations and is within the scope of the Code of Commerce, in its relations with third parties; however, because of its own constitution it has public nature, which follows from the fact that all of its shares belong to the State and remain in custody of the Ministry of Economy and Finance in accordance with Article 5 of Law No. 76 of 2010.

Another clear indication of the public nature of the Empresa Nacional de Autopistas, S.A, is established in Article 21 of the Law 76, which states that “have financial autonomy, own patrimony and the right to manage. As a result, exercise freely the power to receive, store and allocate its financial resources and may deposit its funds in private or official banks.

And by the fact that ENA is subject to fiscal control of the Comptroller General of the Republic, although it has its own internal audit regarding operations, transactions and obligations in favor or against and an external audit, performed by a company independent and qualified prestigious shall be subject to oversight by the Comptroller General of the Republic, as established by the Constitution and the law.

After an analysis of the rules that ENA is regulated, the Attorney -up to the conclusion that “in light of Law No. 76 of 2010, which authorizes its creation and dictates its regulatory framework, we have the requirements of a public company , since the state is the owner of all the shares; It is intended to fulfill a public service; It has the legal capacity to exercise rights and obligations to third parties; It has its own assets and autonomy in its internal regime; It is provided in the general budget; It is subject to oversight by the Comptroller General of the Republic; its Board of Directors is appointed by the Executive and ratified by the National Assembly for its members to take possession of their charges. To this, you can add that this entity is contained in the list of public sector institutions, updated to January 2015, prepared by the Budget Office, Organization Department of State in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, as a public company.”

Mr. Attorney concludes noting that the “ Empresa Nacional de Autopistas, S.A. is a public company and therefore falls within the concept of “institution” has the numeral 8

of Article 1 of Law 6 of 2002, so it is obliged to comply with any of the forms of citizen participation in decisions administrative provisions which may affect the interests and rights of groups of citizens; these acts in accordance with that Act are, among others, those relating to infrastructure construction, recovery rates, zoning and set rates and fees for services; so in the present case, the entity is required to allow public participation in all acts of public administration that may affect their rights and interests.”

On this, we must comment that the above outlined Consultation related to Cabinet Resolution No.110 of 18 August 2016 approving the new rate for the junction Presidente Remon Racetrack, Metro Park, Airport and the new corridor exit to Punta Pacifica and unificación rate in Atlapa.

We must remember that the increased toll brought to the fore a series of questioning by the fact that took place without being subject to public consultation and that is precisely the reason that has promoted a contentious administrative complaint of nullity against the Cabinet resolution. *L&E*

THE ASSOCIATION OF NEIGHBORS OF DIABLO HEIGHTS GARDEN CITY LOSES ONE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL BATTLES IN COURT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION COROZAL HARBOR

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The Association of Residents of Diablo Heights Garden City, filed a writ of Protection of Constitutional Guarantees against the order of making No. ACP-JR-RM-14-711 contained in the Resolution of October 30, 2014, issued by the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Authority (ACP), this resolution thrashed:

FIRST: AUTHORIZE the administration to initiate process of prequalification and negotiated tender culminate in the granting of the concession for design, construction, development and operation of the business of a port container transshipment in the area of Corozal west Panama Canal, in accordance with the terms and conditions to be stipulated in the corresponding statement of objections and in an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (B/100,000.00) a year. the statement of objections shall be placed by the administration, in foreknowledge of the Board.

SECOND: REPORT that hiring this award, which aims to get best overall payment or benefit to the Authority, will last for twenty (20) years from the notification of award, renewable for up to twenty (20) years more option of the Authority.

THIRD: AUTHORIZE the Administrator

to establish other terms and conditions of the concession contract, and subscribe the contract and corresponding documents, in accordance with provisions of the Regulation on Commercial, Industrial Activities and Service Delivery and Regulations contracting of the Panama Canal Authority.

The grounds for proponents of the action it is argued that this resolution has violated the fundamental guarantees of our Constitution, concerning their lives, property (property and housing), the right to a healthy environment, to non-discrimination unless tortured by noise and damage to their health permanently, the right to security for the imminent dangers of port operations and the content of cargo in containers that can be dangerous in many cases and in front of their homes; to freedom of transit, because they are shutting down roads and railways that closes out a long time; the right to know who will be activities that impact their community; and complaints, unanswered or answered with false.

So they consider that they have violated Articles 17, 41, 43 and 47 of the Constitution of the Republic of Panama. Regarding Article 17, the plaintiffs state that is impacted in a very violent and meaningful to the community how their quality of

life and their environment and their environment, as well as their properties and that should guarantee life and property of citizens community of Diablo Heights.

It goes on to argue that in relation to Article 41 and 43, are violated, since when deciding to build the Port of Corozal, they ignored all requests for information in writing and personally made by people in the community of Diablo and its Association who they applied for years on the Port of Corozal and the ACP, did not respond or responded falsely misleading or imposing their will, without any involvement of the owners, discriminating and deceiving Diablo residents.

And as for the Article 47 said that this has been infringed because the right of property, acquired in accordance with the law and in good faith by residents of Diablo, includes land and homes where citizens Diablo and environment reside, where they are located, now they come to be violent and totally impacted negatively, by this order to make it totally destroys the possibility of their property rights and thus guarantee of property rights.

Report of the ACP

For its part, Panama Canal Authority said in a note, so outlined circumstances surrounding the content of resolution, where argued that situation described by the applicant doesn't correspond to reality and it can't be considered a violation constitutional guarantees of residents. Instead the ACP published on its website relevant studies of the Port of Corozal and that they are accessible to general public. They added that ACP has developed an aggressive outreach campaign among communities surrounding the Corozal area, including the area of Diablo Heights, which included visit every house, community meetings, etc.

Among his arguments indicate that this resolution doesn't violate attacked the residents, because they are not going to eliminate any road access; and that different studies have established the feasibility of the project and before the new residents of the community of Diablo Heights, acquire their current homes, the area of Corozal was an area Industrial Use.

Plenary Considerations

The Plenum of the Supreme Court states that the alleged damages arising from the contested no longer imminent because the contested measure is of long standing (30 October 2014) and the action was filed on March 10, Resolution 2016 and that the documentation provided with proection demonstrates that plaintiffs were aware of the content of the resolution issued by the ACP, enough to bring such actions as deemed necessary you regarding the protection of fundamental rights violated alleged time.

And that the contested decision not an order to do proper, but rather, begins the trial proceedings prequalification and negotiated tender that will culminate with the awarding of the concession for the design, construction, development and operation the business of a port container transshipment in the area of Corozal West Panama Canal, "and within which the parties may exercise the means of defense allowed by law, to justify the protection of fundamental rights or refute the origin of that concession, since it is not a definitive act or that terminates the administrative process."

Moreover, they note that the contested measure is part of an administrative procedure aimed at reaching a final decision specifically for the contract or concession has legal effect, the celebration was authorized by the attacked resolution procedure is regulated between others, the Organic Law of the ACP (Law 19 of 1997), No.24 Agree-

ment of October 4, 1999 (Contracting Regulations) and No.35 Agreement DE30 May 2000 (Regulation of Commercial Activities).

Therefore they indicate that process of Constitutional Amparo is only applicable in cases in which there are no appropriate procedural means to effectively challenge an act issued by a public servant, as the process of protection is of an extraordinary character. So they consider the way in which this resolution is due to contest the administrative and thus exhausting the administrative remedies, filing a lawsuit before the Third Administrative Litigation.

And in relation to the violation of Articles 41 and 43 of the Constitution state that the right of information of public interest or of public access is contemplated for these cases in the Habeas Data. And as to the violation of Article 47 on the right to property, it is evident that there is no limitation, much less involvement property rights of the Neighborhood Association Garden City of Diablo Heights, as the project aims you develop ACP is in the defined area and defined exclusively in areas that are owned by the ACP or granted under its exclusive administration, without being invaded or taken public or privately owned space.

It concludes that by meeting the Preliminary Environmental Study (which is public and freely available) and each and every one of the studies that establish the feasibility of the project guarantee private property under Article 47 is not violent, so it follows that the contested resolution doesn't constitute an act that violates any of the safeguards identified by amparistas therefore the Plenum of the Supreme Court, NOT GRANTS the action of Protection of Constitutional guarantees.

Separate Opinion of Judge Abel Augusto Zamorano

Judge Zamorano in his separate opinion

that despite sharing the majority decision of the plenary not to grant the Protection presented, differs in the accuracy of some considerations supported in previous lines, with regard to:

"They no longer imminent, as contested decision dates from 30 October 2014, however, constitutional action in question was filed on March 10, 2016"

"The appropriate procedural route to raise the claim in the application, is once exhausted via gubernatorial, the filing of a complaint in the Third Division of Administrative Litigation"

"It is essential to exhaust this procedural means before filing the protection"

Since believes that these statements corresponded to the admissibility phase and not the substantive examination, and that the absence of legal basis or constitutional on the promotion of Protection, consider the case that there is in this area, it has established that promoting Amparo has three (3) months to start the action and the admissibility of it can be even more of that time has elapsed and can be seen a possible violation.

As for the thesis of using contentious administrative, it indicates that it is a jurisprudential position without constitutional or legal basis. And there is no evidence on record or evidence that has been violated a fundamental right that must be main and only motivation that was due not to grant support for Action presented. *L&E*

Politics

Rafael Fernández Lara - Independent lawyer

WE MUST PROHIBIT DONATIONS DEPRIVED IN THE ELECTORAL PROCESSES

Today, at time of writing, there is a Draft Law on Amendments to the Electoral Code prepared by the National Commission on Electoral Reform has been submitted for consideration and discussion before the National Assembly, as befits a democracy and a system of law.

The issue has led to constant arguments and controversies as to whether it is advantageous or not to accept private donations to fund the election processes in the country.

I must admit, without doubt, the efforts made by the Committee, whose membership includes spokesmen duly recognized by law, representatives of political parties in formation and other representatives of our society who are concerned to present opinions, suggestions political groups and ideas to enrich our electoral code and strengthen our democracy, ensuring high standards of revenue transparency and election expenses, aiming to improve the current legislation on this issue and others.

Broadly, reforms proposed by the commission enrich Panamanian electoral structure, establishing an agenda of quality policy, including changes to electoral financing, including as regards increased public funding of political parties and candidates free application, with corresponding bans and fines, inspection mechanisms that enable practical regulation of political campaign spending, to avoid poisoning of democracy.

Also they formulated a private financing by setting a limit to the particular expenditure for each candidate according to the position to aspire, with properly selected and identified in the proposed changes, with sanctions and controls parties and candidates who violate the respective stops limitations.

Another development relates to the so-called government advertising, especially

concerning political organizations and candidates during the election process belong and are part of the current government, prohibiting them using state resources to their advantage through propaganda state detriment of the opposing parties comprising the opposition.

To briefly expose amendments to Electoral Code suggested by the Commission, specifically the controversial issue of private contributions to the general elections, we must remember that in our republican history was always criticized and censured that any member of the legislature or presidential aspirant republic was supported financially by large groups of financial power, thereby causing certain deputies were identified as representatives of sugar mills, cement factories of other industries and sectors. Even some of these political groups were part of or responded fully to these financial consortia and, therefore, largely dominated political activity in the country.

This sad reality, in the opinion of many, has not changed today, leading directly or indirectly to our political class is subject to purposes and benefit of the contributing companies. Are new economic groups that today carry different names.

It is for this and other reasons that we believe without encouraging fruitless discussions, should be banned entirely private contributions to election campaigns, political parties and candidates for popular election, ending donations of private company.

Accepting money for political campaign usually brings return favors and that is corruption. A person or company that contributes to cover a political candidacy, instantly becomes something more valuable than a normal voter. Therefore violates the Constitution to argue Charter democratic equality.

Private funding leads to a definitely anarchic scene in which the economic domain contains irregularly political power. We must keep our authorities elected by popular vote from becoming guardians of cooperating economically with their political activity.

The increase of debauchery in different nations has put to light irregular collection activities and contributions in politics, which are contrary, in theory, the principles of democratic ideals, and this shows the abysmal frailties that are now in regarding control devices established in different legal systems. This reality produces a list of negative results challenging the very legality of democratic system and the growing erosion of the credibility of both the policy and those involved in it. The question reputation of both involves constant distrust of citizens, creating a noticeable disinterest and diminished confidence in institutions of representative democracy.

Every election period makes political campaigns more costly, achieving a corruptor sign on the activity and on democratic organization as a whole. We must fight against rising costs of political campaigns and obviously illegal financing, not only to defend fairness of electoral rivalry, but also to attack government corruption.

Unfortunately, once they achieve electoral victory, not a few governments have to compensate amounts of capital who donated his campaign, which can divert state resources, maneuver public tenders and grant permits and concessions of various kinds. In democracy, it is much more convenient, healthy and beneficial to the sole and absolute funding that should exist is the government sector or the state, political organizations and candidates, obviously with an audit and serious regulation to such contributions, giving sufficient to control body the same powers.

The most desirable recommendation is to allocate significant sums of public budget to help finance policy; thus largely avoiding corruption and manipulation of economic sectors for decisions to be taken by our leaders.

We also believe that the aspirations to be elected to office in an election tournament shouldn't only be reserved for economically well-off candidates who can cope with the economic expenses of an election campaign, but also the other candidates poor that they can compete on an equal and fair manner, regulating all the ways in which policy proposals citizen access to knowledge through propaganda paid for by the state in various media.

Painfully, a candidate for elective office that doesn't have sufficient financial means may not be a candidate for the presidency of the nation and which could eventually achieve, would be bound and constrained in their aspirations to the big capitalists and sooner or later you will have to match their management favors received.

Naturally political groups are demanding a cost, but they should be financed by public contributions alone. This would prevent these and candidates raise funds through illegal means, using obscure and questionable procedures.

The public contribution is based on the purpose of creating a clearer image within the party finances and achieve some equal competition between parties competing in the elections. It is transcendental investment of public resources in the electoral tournaments so that political organizations promote awareness of all electoral options to each voter.

Useless restrict or reduce the private contribution to the elections, because it will not shirk or conditioning the patrons of politics and therefore corruption that may cause the relationship of economic power and our rulers should be avoided.

Political groups and their candidates for elected office must be funded exclusively by the State, increasing its contribution if necessary, measuring funding in proportion to the votes and seats won in the respective elections, among other suggestions that could contribute.

Only in this way our elected officials may exercise their own judgment as to the decisions duly qualified taken in accordance with the Constitution, and not subject to those received financial sponsorship, protecting primarily private interests and not those of the vast majority of the people.

The rest would be an act of hypocrisy that unfortunately would not reduce corruption, much less harmful dependence between private economic power and our rulers. *L&E*

NATIONAL ACTION FOR EDUCATION

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Last week the table “National Action for Education” was installed, with the presence of the President and the Vice President of the Republic, the Minister of Education, teachers’ unions, students, parents of families, academics, workers and non governmental specialized in education.

The ultimate goal: to concentrate financial and human resources to improve education, with a multiyear plan that has acceptance of civil society, different political parties and privileging students to achieve stable growth and independence of citizens. *L&T*

It is expected that this call is successful and for this purpose has been requested UNDP to coordinate the work of the eight sectors that presented proposals in five thematic areas namely:

- Quality, equity, investment, training of teachers and principals and administrative management.

In the next six months, work will focus on public policies that have long-winded commitments, indicators measuring, monitoring, evaluation and provision would budget.

Unlike other moments this table begins his duties after having approved a salary recognition educators, which should make this race attractive for young people and teachers themselves.

They have also agreed initiatives science fairs, competitions among hundreds of schools across the country, to create an environment of excellence and innovation in education.



Panamanian

ECONOMY

Source: CGRP

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

In August compared to July, six of twelve groups that make up the basket National Urban LPC showed increases three recorded declines and three remain unchanged. Groups with positive changes were: Food and non-alcoholic beverages 0.4 percent, with an impact of 0.100 percentage points; Restaurants and hotels and Recreation and culture both with 0.2 percent, with an impact of 0.019 percentage points.

The increase in food and non-alcoholic beverages group, was influenced by increase of six of its eleven classes. Classes highest incidence were: "legumes and vegetables" with variation of 2.1 percent, rise in prices of legumes and beans, and "fruit" class with 6.5 percent.

In restaurants and hotels group showed increased two classes. The class with highest incidence was "Restaurants, cafes and similar establishments" with variation of 0.3 percent, increase in price of food and non-alcoholic beverages outside home and alcoholic beverages outside home. The Recreation and Culture group presented increased in five of its sixteen classes. Greatest variation was observed in class "tourist packages" with 7.8 percent.

The other groups recorded increases in the index were: Clothing and footwear 0.1 percent, due to rise in price of shoes, slippers and sandals man; Health with 0.1 percent due to the increase in drug

prices, and communications with 0.1 percent, increase in prices of mobile phones.

Groups that reflected negative variations in the index were: Transport 0.8 percent; Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance by 0.2 percent, and Miscellaneous goods and services 0.1 percent. The decline recorded in transport group, is mainly due to decrease of its seven classes, "Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment" by 3.7 percent, reduction in price of fuel for cars.

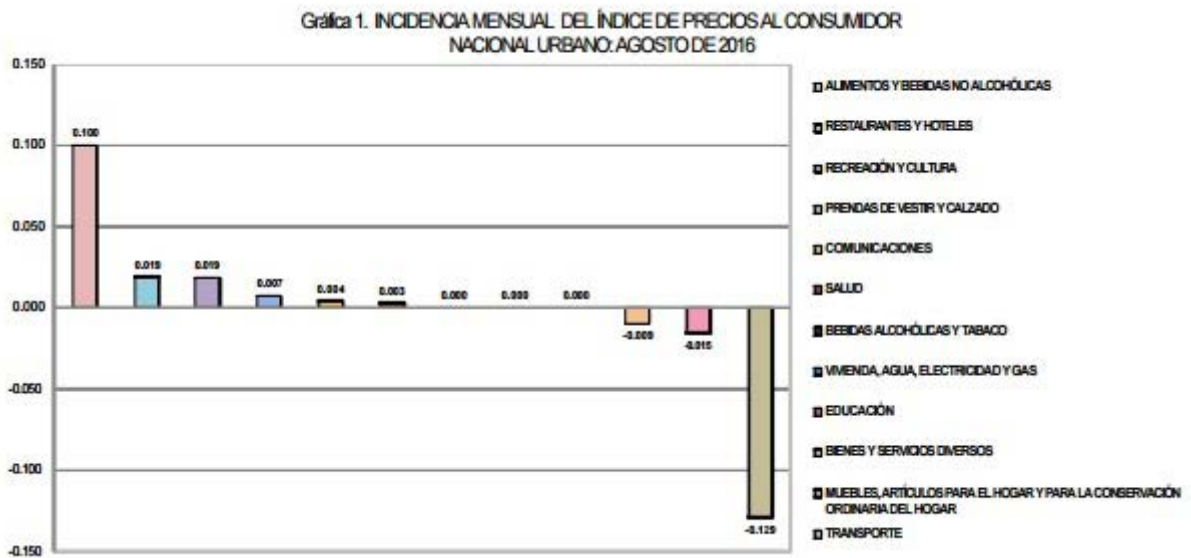
In the group Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance reductions recorded five of its eleven classes. The class that most affects is "textile Household products" with 1.0 percent, decline in price of linen and shower curtain.

The price decrease in goods and various services group is the result of reduc-

tion recorded in three of its ten classes. The biggest impact is class "Other personal effects" with 0.8 percent, decline in price of other personal items.

Finally, the groups Alcoholic beverages and snuff, Housing, water, electricity and gas, and Education, remain unchanged. Comparing the National Urban CPI for August 2016, with its similar of 2015, the following increases are observed: Health 3.8 percent; Restaurants and hotels 3.8 percent; Education 2.7 percent; Miscellaneous goods and services 2.2 percent; Alcoholic beverages and snuff 2.0 percent; Food and non-alcoholic beverages 1.4 percent; Furniture, household items and routine household maintenance 1.2 percent; Communications 1.0 percent; Recreation and culture 1.0 percent; Clothing and footwear 0.5 percent, and housing, water, electricity and gas 0.1 percent. *L&E*

Then graph monthly incidence group National Urban CPI for August 2016:

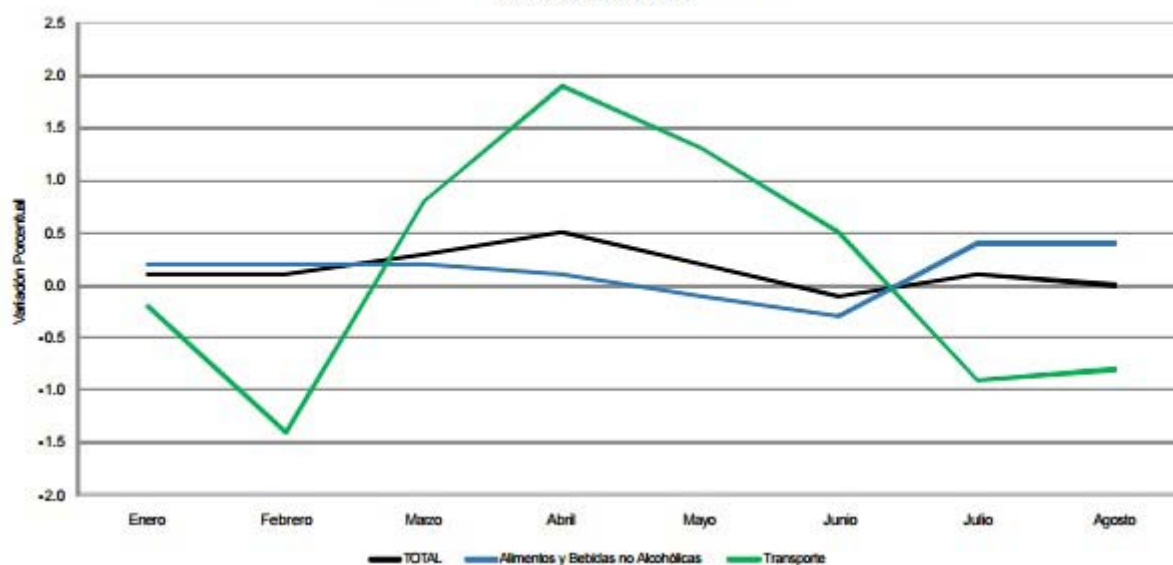


Incidence: is the contribution of each group to total variation of National Urban Index, therefore, sum of incidents resulting index variation.

Cuadro 1. INCIDENCIA Y VARIACIÓN PORCENTUAL MENSUAL DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO, SEGÚN GRUPO DE ARTÍCULOS Y SERVICIOS: AGOSTO DE 2016
BASE 2013=100

Grupo de artículos y servicios	Ponderaciones	Incidencia	Variación mensual
TOTAL	100.0	0.0	-
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas.....	22.4	0.100	0.4
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco.....	0.7	0.000	-
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado.....	7.7	0.007	0.1
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas.....	8.5	0.000	-
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar.....	7.8	-0.015	-0.2
Salud.....	3.4	0.003	0.1
Transporte.....	16.8	-0.129	-0.8
Comunicaciones.....	4.3	0.004	0.1
Recreación y Cultura.....	9.7	0.019	0.2
Educación.....	2.4	0.000	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles.....	6.7	0.019	0.2
Bienes y Servicios Diversos.....	9.8	-0.009	-0.1

Gráfica 2. EVOLUCIÓN DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO TOTAL, ALIMENTOS Y BEBIDAS NO ALCOHÓLICAS Y TRANSPORTE: ENERO-AGOSTO DE 2016



Cuadro 2. EVOLUCIÓN DEL ÍNDICE DE PRECIOS AL CONSUMIDOR NACIONAL URBANO, SEGÚN GRUPO DE ARTÍCULOS Y SERVICIOS: ENERO-AGOSTO DE 2016

Grupo de artículos y servicios	Variación porcentual mensual							
	2016							
	Enero	Febrero	Marzo	Abril	Mayo	Junio	Julio	Agosto
TOTAL.....	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-
Alimentos y Bebidas no Alcohólicas.....	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.4
Bebidas Alcohólicas y Tabaco.....	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	-0.5	-	0.1	-
Prendas de Vestir y Calzado.....	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	-0.1	-	0.3	0.1
Vivienda, Agua, Electricidad y Gas.....	-1.6	-	-	1.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
Muebles, Artículos para el Hogar y para la Conservación Ordinaria del Hogar.....	0.2	1.2	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-0.2
Salud.....	0.1	0.1	1.9	0.1	-	0.4	-	0.1
Transporte.....	-0.2	-1.4	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.5	-0.9	-0.8
Comunicaciones.....	1.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	-2.0	-0.2	0.1
Recreación y Cultura.....	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-	0.7	0.2
Educación.....	0.5	2.2	0.1	-	-	-0.1	-	-
Restaurantes y Hoteles.....	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bienes y Servicios Diversos.....	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.1

MORE THAN 230 CRUISE WILL TRANSIT THE PANAMA CANAL IN THE SEASON 2016-2017

Fuente: ACP

More than 230 cruise ships will transit the Panama Canal during the 2016-2017 season, which begins next Oct. 4 over the Coral Princess on a cruise from Los Angeles, California to the East Coast of the United States.

During the new season, which will run until April next year, major cruise lines shall install their boats for inter-oceanic route, said Albano Aguilar, a specialist in International Trade Executive Vice President of Planning and Business Development of the Panama Canal.

With its traffic next October 4, Coral Princess mark the beginning of an agenda for the Panama Canal, which includes in its itinerary both coasts of the United States.

As in previous years, main shipping lines maintain their proposal to offer itineraries full and partial transits transits for Panama and in particular to the waterway. Similarly, the Panama Canal will cross smaller boats like Voyager Safari and the National Geographic Sea Lion, which comply with itineraries seven and eight days, respectively, bound for the west coast of Central America.

This season will transit first three additional cruisers belonging to Regent Seven Seas, Holland America Line and Noble Calidonia. The first of these, Seven Seas

Explorer, will transit January 2, 2017 and Eurodam and Hebridean Sky, ships will make 13 and 17 April 2017 respectively. As a note of interest, Seven Seas Explorer, with a capacity to accommodate 750 passengers, will make a journey of 16 days, which begins in Miami, Florida, and ends in Los Angeles, California, with a route that includes among other destinations, Cartagena, Punta Arenas, Corinto, Puerto Quetzal, Acapulco and San Diego.

The Panama Canal informed its customers that is available to accept reservations for cruise transits neopanamax dimensions are scheduled to cross the Canal Expanded from 1 April to 26 June.

To date, a total of 11 cruises have booked their quota to transit the Canal Expanded between October 2017 and April 2018 with a view to next year's season. Due to its business model, the cruise industry plan their itineraries with more than one year in advance in order to promote travel packages among its customers. *L&E*


FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN PANAMA INCREASES 6.5%

Source: MEF webpage

of FDI in second quarter of 2016 (8.4%) was higher than first quarter (4.2%).

59% of this investment is the result of re-invested profit, 22% corresponds to the purchase of shares of existing companies and remaining 19% is related to other capitals.

According to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Panama remains the largest recipient of Foreign Direct Investment in Central America. *L&E*

An illustration of a hand in a black suit sleeve holding a gold coin with a dollar sign. The hand is positioned as if presenting the coin. In the background, there are several other gold coins with dollar signs floating in the air. The background is a light teal color.

The Ministry of Finance argues that “Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) keeps coming apace to Panama, demonstrating the confidence that investors have in the country and in the performance of its economy”, since B/3,018.9 million entered the national economy during the first half of 2016 for this concept, representing an increase of 6.5% over figure recorded in same period of 2015.

Foreign investment in Panama for the second quarter of this year amounted to B/1,677.5 million dollars, which compared with B/1,547.4 million received in the second quarter of 2015 represents an increase of 8.4%.

The flow of foreign capital entered the nation in April, May and June marked a better performance against what happened during first three months of year: growth

PUERTO DE COROZAL AVANZADA

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In Tuesday September 27, engineer Jorge Luis Quijano, presented to the Board of the Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture of Panama a report on progress for the award of design, construction, development and operation of a port of transshipment containers at Corozal area.

He referred to four pre-qualified port operators and APM Terminals are namely B.V. (Holland); Terminal Link (France); PSA International Pte Ltd (Singapore).; and Terminal Investment Limited, S.A. (Holland).

Stressed that accomplished with the stage of expansion of the Canal, we face new challenges and opportunities for the canal is "The Great Connection" construction of a new port becomes necessary, Corozal is focused on being a green port.

He commented we face the fact that ports among others Cartagena and Buenaventura are making competition and canal users prefer to use ports among others, that of Panama.

The construction of the port will generate during the first stage of construction about 1,300 jobs and the administration around 2,600 certainly interesting the number of jobs

that can be opened to which we aspire all Panamanians who qualify for various jobs.

On the other hand, the Administrator explained in detail the first three months of Canal operations expanded with the transit of 214 neopanamax ships, complying with quality service and insurance industry, which through October have 157 reservations and also as cruises have reserves for 2017 and 2018.

He said that of the 214 ships have transited 138 correspond to container representing 64.5% of transit; 3 to 1.4% equal to tankers; 1 bulk carrier representing 0.5%; LNG 13 corresponding to 6.1%; 10 roro (vehicles carrier) equivalent to 4.7% and 49 liquefied petroleum gas equivalent to 22.9%.

The presentation by Mr. Administrator, was very interesting because it referred to the importance of building Port of Corozal, benefits it will have for the country, as well as to economic stability of the Canal and is expected to remain for fiscal year 2017 that starts October 1. *L&E*

NEW BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES WITH CUBA

Panamanian businessmen have spent decades in Cuba

Moisés Véliz Arosemena
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MVA Consultores, S.A

In early 1989, the International Air Panama airline began regular direct flights to Havana, Cuba, which were suspended by the closure of the company following the US armed invasion of Panama. Six years later, in mid-1995, Copa Airlines began flights now amount to seven daily to Havana to Santa Clara four weekly and twice weekly to the eastern city of Holguin.

The announcement of restoration of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States in December 2014; the Summit of the Americas held in Panama in April 2015 made history by serving as a stage of reconciliation between Cuba and the United States; announcement of the opening of expanded Panama Canal, an event that would happen a year later; celebration of 20 years of uninterrupted services of the Panamanian airline to Cuba, on June 16, 2015; together with the visit of Panamanian President Juan Carlos Varela to Cuba in September of the same year, accompanied by a dozen Panamanian businessmen, almost coinciding with visit of Pope Francisco to Cuba are political and economic developments that have created a situation of optimism and confidence to do business in Cuba.

This is the climate that has motivated a group of Panamanians to organize several business missions to Cuba, with the

aim of developing the potential of trade and complementarity between two countries; and explore investment opportunities in more than 200 national development projects promoted by Cuban government. In almost a year, about entrepreneurs ninety Panamanians have visited Cuba, including those who participated in the thirty-third version of International Fair of Havana (FIHAV 2015) with results ranging from participation in a renewable energy project, increased exports of food products, alliances to provide services groundhandling services for general aviation, export of packaging materials laminated cardboard, decoration and supply of office furniture, explorations for the installation of Boat fuel storage tanks, strengthening the banking and finance, supply of technology platforms and increased tourism, among others.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Cuba, has reported that there are eighty one registered Cuban corporations in Panama, demonstrating the interest of businessmen from the island to do business with Panama and, on the other hand, there is a long experience supply of goods from the Colon Free Zone to Cuba, which in 2015 amounted to 279 million dollars.

In a historical context, recall that Cuba is the Caribbean, which in the 40s and 50 ma-

naged to reach the highest level of tourism and economic activity in region's largest country. Its advantageous geographical position for business, very close to Mexico and the United States, has not changed. What changed was the political, economic and social model that has proved unsustainable and that is cause for careful reform process.

Hence, is this time for Panamanian entrepreneurs test their export capacity and creativity to invest in a broad portfolio of opportunities before big corporations and brand owners, especially position themselves now that "there is so much to do and everything is so virgin in Cuba to create business." The opening process is underway. Today, the myth of having to do business with government is over.

They were created by law, new economic organizations with greater autonomy and flexibility in business management; There are different ways to do business, since the creation of joint ventures; international economic association contracts; companies totally foreign capital (subsidiaries, branches and individuals), even you can perform activities purchase, sale and distribution of goods and services without having to domiciliate or open offices and efforts are made to encourage small business by self-employed work.

There are 17 hotel chains already operating overseas or manage 83 large, modern and important hotels in Cuba; among them is the Spanish Melia chain, with 28 hotels and 13,480 rooms. Followed by the Canadian Blue

Diamond Hotels and Resorts, part of Sunwing Travel Group company with 15 hotels and 8,472 rooms. Other chains operators from countries such as France, Portugal, Jamaica and now the United States with Starwood.

This American hotel company will manage the Hotel Inglaterra (the oldest of the island); facility that housed many famous Cuban and foreign personalities, including at the time Major General Antonio Maceo, the Bronze Titan Cuban independence struggles of the nineteenth century. Also will manage hotel Quinta Avenida Habana, both incorporated into its line The Luxury Collection. Every day that passes, new events happen in Cuba, as part of this process of opening. On August 31, landed at the airport of Santa Clara, the first scheduled flight of Jet Blue with 150 seats filled. Aboard were Anthony Foxx, US Secretary of Transportation and Giselle Cortes, Jet Blue director of international airports.

A week later began flight itineraries US Silver Airways and American Airlines, which will be followed by: Frontier, Southwest, Sun Country, Delta Airlines and others.

There is no doubt that the greatest potential for development of Cuba looms in Tourism; but there are great opportunities in the Mariel Special Development Zone where several companies of international prestige of the maritime world and logistics already operating.

L&E



BOLETOS DE VENTA EN:
Desarrollo Golf Coronado
Rivera, Bolívar y Castañedas

Tristan und Isolde



Sábado 8 de Octubre '16
Panama Canal Miraflores Theatre
11:30 a.m.

Entrada:	B/. 35.00
Miembros:	B/. 25.00
Niños:	B/. 10.00
Estudiantes:	B/. 15.00

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World ECONOMY

Source: webpage World Bank

WORLD BANK AND THE ILO ANNOUNCE NEW INITIATIVE FOR UNIVERSAL SOCIAL PROTECTION

Global leaders and senior officials of the World Bank Group and the International Labour Organization (ILO) are joining forces to achieve social protection for all.

The new global alliance for universal social protection announced during the week of the General Assembly of the United Nations aims to help countries to benefit all poor and vulnerable groups with a series of measures to ensure that all people can access essential forms of support when necessary.

In his speech during the meeting, president of the World Bank Group, Jim Yong Kim, said: "Social protection is a way to reduce poverty, achieve greater gender equality, reducing economic inequalities and pro-

mote quality employment. While many developing countries have already achieved universal implement programs designed to ensure that no one is left behind in low-income countries only one in five poor people currently have some sort of social protection. It is a profoundly significant fact that we have gathered to help countries correct these deficiencies in coverage."

Coverage universal social protection is consistent with the two objectives of the World Bank Group to end extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity in the world by 2030, and also a central element of mandate of the ILO, guided by their standards, including Recommendation on National Social Protection Floors

not 2020, adopted by 185 states in 2012. The new alliance, backed by these organizations, bringing together development partners committed to the initiative, such as the African Union, Food and Agriculture Organization, the European Commission, HelpAge, the Organization for Cooperation and the United Nations Development Programme and Save the Children the United Nations Fund for Children, Economic Development and technical cooperation has Belgian, Finnish, French and German.

Data released Wednesday by alliance members showed that more than 23 low- and middle-income programs have successfully put social protection universal or nearly universal in place. More than 100 other countries are expanding social protection and accelerating the extension of benefits to new groups of the population. The universal social protection is achieved mostly in case of old-age pensions. These examples demonstrate that universal social protection is feasible for other countries, especially those in low and middle income.

The Director General of the ILO, Guy Ryder, praised efforts of those countries on all continents, including China, Namibia and Thailand, among others. "Our common goal is to increase number of countries that provide universal social protection, supporting countries to design and implement sustainable systems of social protection and universal," Ryder said.

The ILO estimates that a complete package of social protection floors for all vulnerable groups, including children, girls, mothers and the elderly, represent between 1% and 5% of GDP in a lot of countries middle income countries.

Sustainable Development Objective 1.3 of the United Nations urges implement

national systems and appropriate measures of social protection for all by 2030.

According to the ILO, social protection cash transfers includes a sufficient amount for anyone who needs them, especially children; and support services for people of working age for maternity, disability and accidents, or people out of work, and pensions for all older people. This protection can be provided through insurance, tax-financed social benefits, social services, public works programs and other security systems to ensure a basic income. *L&E*



Oficina Internacional del Trabajo



DISPLACEMENT: A CRISIS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Source: BM



Forced displacement is a crisis centered on developing countries, which are home to 89% of refugees and 99% of IDPs, allegedly in a new World Bank report. The root cause of this crisis are the same 10 conflicts responsible for most of annual victims of forced displacement since 1991, which are received incessantly for about 15 countries, most of them also in developing world.

“Forcibly Displaced – Toward a development approach supporting refugees, the internally displaced, and their hosts.” It is a pioneering study in partnership with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in which the role of development in overcoming the challenge of forced displacement is examined.

It responds to the growing need to better manage these crises as a major challenge in development, as part of an overall effort to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development goals. The aim of development support is to address long-term displacement, in close collaboration with partners for humanitarian action and other partners as a complement social and economic dimensions.

While current crisis is serious with a reported number of 65 million people in forced displacement, the report concludes that

over past 25 years the majority of refugees and internally displaced persons covered by UNHCR’s mandate can be attributed only a few conflicts in the following areas: Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia, Sudan, Colombia, Caucasus and former Yugoslavia. As people often flee to neighboring countries in their countries of origin, responsibility of the host has not been evenly distributed. About 15 countries have constantly host most refugees. In late 2015, Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan, neighboring countries of Syria, welcomed 27% of all refugees worldwide; Pakistan and Iran, the neighboring countries of Afghanistan, 16% of them; and Ethiopia and Kenya, neighboring countries of Somalia and South Sudan, 7% of total refugee said.

“Forced displacement deprived of development opportunities to millions of people, creating a major obstacle to our efforts to end extreme poverty by 2030,” said president of the World Bank Group, Jim Yong Kim.” We are committed to working with our partners to help displaced people overcome their ordeal and take advantage of economic opportunities, and while ensuring that host communities may also benefit and continue to pursue their own development.”

“The search for durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced and stateless persons is a fundamental part of our mandate,” said United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi.

“I Enabling people to have a dignified and productive life thanks to investment in development is essential to this challenge. Working in a complementary and cooperative partnership, I hope that humanitarian and development agencies can truly influence the lives of populations poorest and most marginalized in the world.”

Unlike economic migrants who move to places where there are jobs, people forcibly displaced fleeing conflict and violence, and often suffer loss of assets, lack of legal rights, lack of opportunities and perspective short-term planning.

They need specialized to overcome these vulnerabilities and restore confidence in its future, to work, to send their children to school and have access to support services. If they are not supporting, displaced people may suffer hardship and marginalization, as those of the host communities that are adversely affected, which may hinder the work towards development.

The report forced three phases of development institutions can intervene to help reduce costs of crisis are identified displacement.

1. Prevention and preparedness:

- Help potential host communities to prepare before the arrival of large numbers of people through contingency planning, developing instruments to transfer resources quickly, and the creation of “surge capacity” for provision of services. Forced displacement reaches its peak at an average of 4.1 years after its inception, which gives countries time to prepare.
- Strengthen resilience of those who have not been displaced by financing investments in stable parts of unstable countries to main-

tain livelihoods. Those risks remain weighted against the risks of leaving, and most stay and resist until exhausting all other options.

2. Measures middle of crisis:

- Support to host communities to address development issues of long standing, for example, improving the business climate and reducing inequalities, which can be exacerbated by presence of victims of forced displacement.
- Strengthen and expand provision of education, health, urban and environmental to address population growth.
- Promote policies that increase freedom of movement and trench the right to work of displaced persons, and also favor interests of host communities.
- Helping displaced people to move to places where there are opportunities, create jobs in reception areas, or invest in skills and training that is demand in labor market.

3. Rebuilding lives:

- To support successful return creating jobs and opportunities in communities receiving returnees, and assisting recovery efforts.
- Helping displaced people to integrate locally, supporting development to countries that are willing to provide to refugees under proper legal status.

Financing global response will consume considerable resources. Development institutions can expand financing modalities and include intended contingencies in support of preparation; funding in support of policy reforms or based on results; and guarantees to encourage private investment firmer. The host medium income countries need access to concessional financing and host countries low-income require additional resources. *L&E*

ECLAC PROPOSES GLOBAL FISCAL PACT FOR ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Source: ECLAC

You need to build a global fiscal pact, who takes over, among other things, to end the abuse of large companies that evade taxes and hide their profits in tax havens. This pact could mobilize significant funds to reach 17 Sustainable Development Goals (ODS) Agenda 2030”, said today in New York Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

“ECLAC can support countries in the region to better measure evasion and tax avoidance, which undermine the goal of achieving sustainable economic growth with equal rights for population,” said the senior official at the event Confronting the problem of tax havens: Towards a global agenda for tax justice, held parallel to the high-level segment of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization (UN) held its 71st session.

Bárcena called multilaterally treat the problem of tax havens, supporting idea of creating an intergovernmental technical committee on tax issues of global and regional scope under auspices of the UN. “It is necessary, for example, define clearly what are tax havens,” said the Ex-

ecutive Secretary at meeting organized by Governments of Ecuador and El Salvador together with ECLAC and OXFAM.

The event was also attended by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility of Ecuador, Guillaume Long, Executive Director of Oxfam International, Winnie Byanyima, the Director of Economic and Political Development of the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University (United States), Jose Antonio Ocampo, and the Director of the Earth Institute of Columbia University, Jeffrey Sachs, moderated by Gina Casar, Executive Director of the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation.

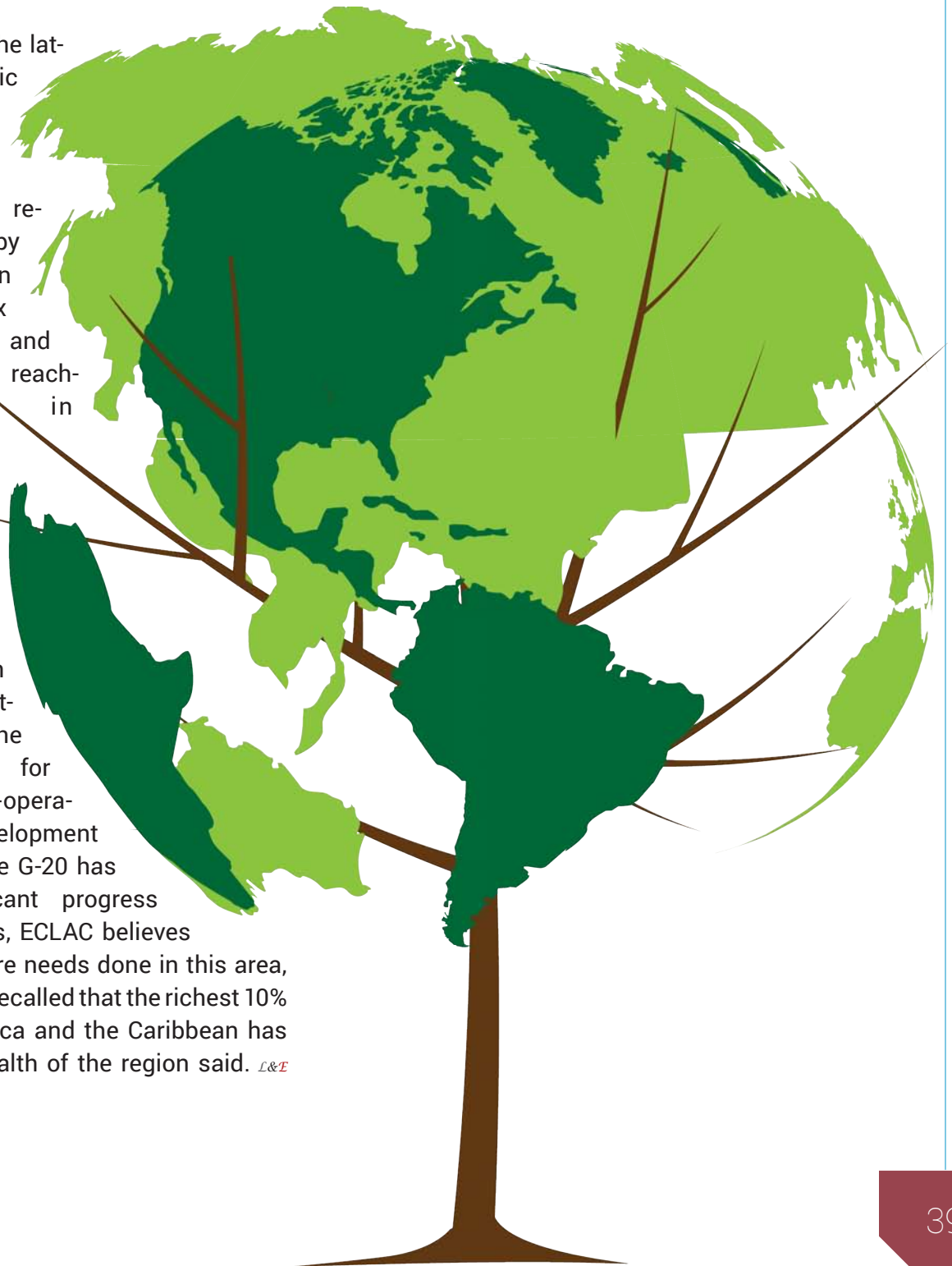
All agreed on the need to address these issues urgently, as a moral imperative, considering various proposals from creating a Latin American coalition to influence more effectively in global debate to establish taxes on wealth accumulated in tax havens.

According to ECLAC, tax evasion in Latin America reached 340,000 billion in 2015, representing 6.7% of regional gross domestic product (GDP). Of that percentage, 2.4 percentage points came from value added tax (VAT) and 4.3 points to income tax.

“The evasion through multinational corporations and high-income individuals erodes tax bases of our countries,” said Alicia Barcena, adding that “foreign direct investment is welcome” but provided that companies pay taxes corresponding and respect the interests of the recipient countries.

According to the latest Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean 2016, released in July by ECLAC, evasion of income tax of enterprises and individuals reaches over 60% in some countries in the region.

Although globally the BEPS project (base erosion and profit shifting) led by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the G-20 has made significant progress in recent years, ECLAC believes that much more needs done in this area, Barcena, who recalled that the richest 10% of Latin America and the Caribbean has 71% of the wealth of the region said. *L&E*



CIAT, IDB, OECD LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: LOW INCOME TAXES ON PERSONAL LEADING TO LOWER TAX RATE SALARY COMPARED WITH THE OECD

Source: CIAT

Taxes on labor income of average worker in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) totaled 21.7 percent of total labor costs in 2013, a figure lower than the third OECD countries, where average was 35.9 percent, according to first edition of Tax on wages in Latin America and the Caribbean. More than 90 percent of difference between LAC and OECD is due to personal income tax (13% of labor costs).

The new report, which covers 20 countries in the region, has been jointly developed by the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Centre for Development and the Center for Tax Policy and Administration, latter two members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The report was released today in Buenos Aires during the VI Forum of Fiscal Policy in Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Ministry of Finance and Public Finance of Argentina.

This relatively low level in LAC of tax wedge - which measures difference between employer's labor costs and corresponding net salary of employee - re-

flects very low rates of personal income tax (IRP) average. In fact, Mexico was the only country in the report that workers with average incomes had to pay the IRP. In comparison, IRP accounted for 13.3 percent of labor costs of the average worker in OECD countries. In the LAC region, due to generous subsidies specific, most of the workforce have incomes are below taxable minimum for the IRP. The prevalence of informal labor markets and tax evasion are also factors that explain the low collection of IRP.

According to the report, tax wedge of an average worker married with two children in LAC was 21.4 percent, only 0.3 percentage points below that of a single employee. The correlative difference in OECD countries, where family benefits are much higher, was 9.5 percentage points. Only five of the LAC 20países included in the report - Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Uruguay have family benefits plans. And in Chile are not available for workers with an average income.

A special chapter of the report explores the relationship between payroll taxes, the characteristics of labor markets and levels of informality in LAC countries. The interaction between the thresholds of

lower income from contributions to social security - usually a minimum income level - and rates of contribution to the Social Security program raises the costs of adherence to social programs for workers who are in low and medium-low levels. Meanwhile, cost of participation in formal labor market, measured in terms of percentage of revenues, decreased to those who are in the upper half of the wage distribution, with incomes above minimum threshold.

The study also reveals that high rates of informality have a correlation with high costs of formalization, particularly for those sectors are in low and middle-low income distribution. This, coupled with countless extra-tax income distribution factors. This, coupled with countless extra-tax factors, explains personal decisions in the LAC region to join and remain in the informal market.

Main findings:

- The tax wedge in LAC countries varies considerably, from 34.6 percent in Argentina and 32.2 percent in Brazil, only 11 percent in Trinidad and Tobago and 10 percent in Honduras. Colombia and Uruguay also have more than 30 percent levels, while in Guatemala it is less than 15 percent.
- Chile (with 19.1 percent of gross income) had the highest average personal tax rate (defined as more IRP mandatory employee con-

tributions to Social Security), followed by Uruguay (18.0 percent) and Argentina (17.0 percent). The lowest rates were recorded in Honduras (3.6 percent), Guatemala (4.0 percent) and Trinidad and Tobago (4.5 percent).

The average for the LAC countries was 9.3 percent, compared to an average of 25.4 percent for OECD countries.

- For single childless worker, tax systems in the region begin to exhibit a slight progressivity around the eighth income decile, where workers from some countries begin to pay the IRP.

Moreover, for a family with two children and one income, average is slightly progressive tax system for lower income levels. Then it becomes proportional to income deciles, to finally equal the employee bachelor without children in the upper deciles of income distribution. *L&E*



MIGRATION SHOULD BE A FREE CHOICE AND NOT A LAST DESPERATE RESOURCE

Fuente: FAO



Enhance opportunities to enable rural people in developing countries remain in their hometowns is a key component of any plan to address current immigration crisis, said today the Director-General of FAO, José Graziano da Silva.

“A necessary first step is to address factors that lead to migration by necessity”, he said today during UN Summit on Refugees and Migrants. “We must create opportunities for the rural population in developing countries remain in the place where they live.”

While it is ultimately a collective effort, investment in sustainable agriculture and

rural development is an integral part of any solution, according to the head of FAO.

Transboundary movements on a large scale in recent years have caused tensions in some countries, placing migration on the diplomatic agenda and as a central element in the talks this week in New York. While migration has been throughout the history of engine development, the cost becomes too high when people have to leave their homes because it is their only alternative, said Graziano da Silva.

“Migration she added must be an act of free choice, not a desperate last resource.”

FAO guide for rural resilience
The starting point for effective action are rural areas of developing countries, where more than 75 percent of poor and food-insecure people in the world. These people are very vulnerable to conflict, persecution, poverty, joblessness, inequality, environmental degradation and climate change, factors that can “quickly impair its ability to provide a decent life for their families,” said Graziano da Silva.

FAO promotes measures to increase resilience and promote development in countries from which many migrants today. Among its main priorities include ensuring adequate access to land and water, empower women and promote financial inclusion to promote family farming, with particular attention to the needs and perspectives of rural youth, and strengthen protection systems social, which can serve as a buffer against crisis.

Facts and Figures

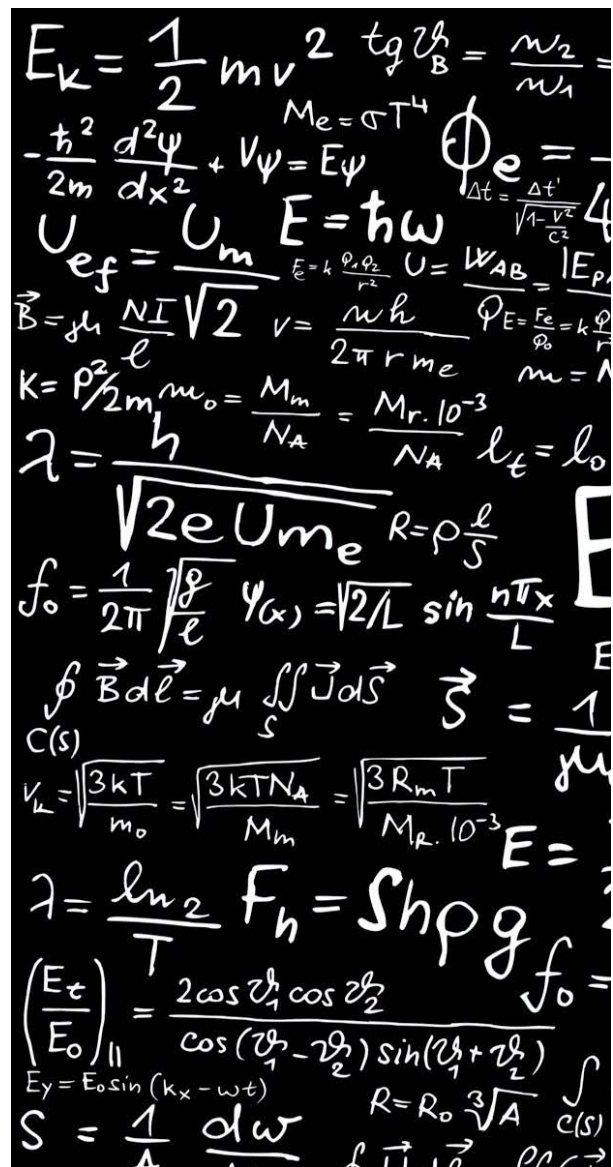
It is estimated that there were about 244 million international migrants in the world in 2015, with an increase of 40 percent compared to 2000. At same time, internal migration flows have increased, implying an estimated 740 million figure people in 2013.

Number forcibly displaced people stands at around 65 million, more than a third of whom are refugees or asylum seekers. More than half of all rural households in many African countries have at least one member who has migrated, as indicated in reports.

While refugees fleeing conflicts are often highly visible, 87 percent of people in conflict areas not fleeing their homes despite facing severe food insecurity. And almost all those who do end up in devel-

oping regions, the main host countries Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ethiopia and Jordan.

L&E



WORLD LEADERS PLEDGE IN THE UN TO TACKLE ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Source: FAO

In an unprecedented, world leaders today focused their attention on how to stop the spread of infections resistant to antimicrobial drugs. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR acronym) occurs when bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi develop resistance to drugs that were previously able to cure them.

The high-level meeting was convened by the President of the 71st session of the General Assembly, S.E. Peter Thomson. "Antimicrobial resistance threatens achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and requires a global response," said Mr. Thomson. "Member States have agreed today was a strong political statement that provides a good basis for international community to advance. No country, industry or organization can tackle this problem alone," he added.

For the first time, the Heads of State committed to adopting a comprehensive strategy and coordinated to address the root causes of AMR in multiple sectors, particularly in human health, animal health and agriculture.

This is only the fourth time that the United Nations General Assembly has addressed a health-related issue: in the past they were HIV, non-communicable diseases and Ebola. Countries reaffirmed their commitment to develop national action plans against the AMR, based on Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial resistance: project developed in 2015 by the World Health Organization (WHO) in collaboration with the Organization United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). These plans are necessary to understand the full extent of problem and end the misuse of antimicrobial drugs in human health, animal health and agriculture. The leaders recognized the need for more robust systems to control drug-resistant infections and volume of antimicrobials used in humans, animals and crops, as well as enhancing international cooperation and have more funding.

Therefore they pledged to tighten regulation of antimicrobials, to improve knowledge and awareness, promote best practices, and to promote innovative approaches using alterna-

tives to antimicrobials and new technologies for diagnostics and vaccines.

“Antimicrobial resistance is a major threat to human health, development and security. Today commitments must now be translated into immediate and effective in saving lives in the areas of environmental human health, animal and measures. time is running out,” said Margaret Chan, Director-General of WHO.

Common and life-threatening infections such as pneumonia, gonorrhoea and post-operative infections and HIV, tuberculosis and malaria, are increasingly difficult to treat due to the AMR. If left unchecked, AMR is expected to have very significant consequences on social, economic and health security level, which seriously harm development of countries.

The high level of AMR registered today in the world is a result of abuse and misuse of antibiotics and other antimicrobials in humans, animals (including farmed fish), and crops and spread of residues of these medicines in the soil, crops and water. In the broader context of AMR, resistance to antibiotics is considered the most important and urgent global threat that needs international and national attention.

“The AMR is not just a problem in our hospitals, but also in our farms and our food. Agriculture must assume their share of responsibility, using antimicrobials more responsibly and reducing the need to use them, and maintaining good hygiene on farms,” said Jose Graziano da Silva, Director-General of FAO.

“Some antibiotics are effective and accessible so vital to health protection and animal welfare and human health. We urge national authorities to strongly support all sectors involved, by promoting

responsible and prudent use, good practices and application of standards and guidelines established authorities,” said Monique Eloit, Director General of the OIE.

Leaders at meeting of the United Nations called on WHO, FAO and OIE, in collaboration with development banks like the World Bank and other stakeholders to coordinate their planning and actions and report to the Assembly General of the United Nations in September 2018.

The countries called for better use of existing ones for prevention of infections in humans and animals affordable tools. Including immunization, clean water and sanitation, and good hygiene in hospitals and animal husbandry. implementation of systems is also essential to ensure better use of new antibiotics and existing ones.

In addition, they highlighted shortcomings of market, and called for new incentives for investment in research and development of new, effective and affordable drugs, rapid diagnostic tests, and other important therapies to replace those that are losing strength.

They also stressed that affordability and access to antibiotics, vaccines and other new medical tools and existing ones should be a global priority, taking into account needs of all countries.

L&E



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ILLUSTRIOUS PEOPLE

CLARA GONZÁLEZ CARRILLO DE BEHRINGER (1898-1990)

Lawyer, feminist, politic, candidate for deputy and second vice-presidency of the Republic. Tutelar organizer of the Juvenile Court, promoter of cultural centers for adults and university professor. Appointed by the intellectual Dio-

genes de la Rosa as "the woman of the twentieth century."

Born in Remedios, Chiriqui province, on September 11, 1898, Clara González was daughter of Spanish immigrant David Gonzalez and Basilia Carrillo San-

chez, a native of the town of Remedios.

Her father refused to give arms and supplies to liberals who landed in Chiriqui in early months of 1900, which caused sanctions forced the family to leave the country and move to Costa Rica until the end of 1903 and early 1904.

She received primary education between Remedios and Sona, in province of Veraguas.

Started high school at Holy Family School in capital city, dedicated to train women in needlework and home economics, until she got a scholarship to the Normal School of Institutoras, where earned the title of master.

She began teaching at Manuel José Hurtado school, Panama City.

In 1922 he became the first lawyer in the country, yet paradoxically couldn't practice their profession because laws forbade the time, was a profession reserved only to men. Her graduation thesis, "The Woman in Panamanian Law", one of the first studies on

legal status of women of the time in the country: in civil law, commercial, judicial, criminal and constitutional.

The work caused a great impact at the time and hence the depth of her feminist thought is based.

Clara did get several letters to the then President Belisario Porras in sense that amend the legislation so that it was allowed to practice law. On April 22, 1923, Porras sent the National Assembly a memorandum pointing 'contradictory to allow women pursuing a career in law, however, not allow them to exercise in judicial field'.

In 1924, the Assembly finally complied with the request of Porras and appointed a legislative committee to discuss the proposal and prepare a draft law. Thus the law 55 of April 3, 1924, which would regulate the practice of law and granted the right to exercise the Panamanian woman emerged. On May 15, 1925, finally, she could serve as such. Just a few months separated this event the entry of US troops to quell popular revolts related inquilinario movement in October of same year.

In her first appearance in court as a litigator, was reported with absolute condescension 'with a soul and a not very typical of their sex and who knows serenity if even disagree with their individual temperament, Miss Gonzalez showed up in every moment of debate. She formulated properly estimated interrogations conducive to favor its sponsored and time to argue, laid premises and rightly left conclusions of the defense.

In the First National Feminist Congress in September 1923, Clara Gonzalez played an outstanding role for a disser-

tation which underlay creation of the Feminist Party. The need to structure and organize the movement for women's political participation, to achieve greater social impact, lead to Clara Gonzalez, along with Sara Sotillo, Elida Campodónico Crespo, Rosa Navas and many others to found Women's National Party.

On the educational level, was director of the School of Female Culture, since its inception in June 1924 until its closure in 1930. The list of top professionals of the teachings that collaborated in it is extensive, and includes names such as Clara Turner, Emilia Gutierrez, Felicidad Hauradou, Rosa Gordon, Esther Fernandez, Sara Sotillo and Francisca Montoya. The school had an enrollment which ranged between 400 and 500 women.

In August 1927 he traveled to the United States on a scholarship he had won with the work "The teaching of civics in Panama", which allowed her to study at the University of New York between September 1928 and June 1929. She obtained the title of Master of Law. Upon his return to Panama, in 1930, found a society in conflict in all areas, which would materialize in the coup of January 2, 1931. Indeed, at the end of that year, the ruling made efforts to revive the Party National feminist, requiring holding a convention to conclude a new program and other statutes.

Its organizational and intellectual impetus not only led her to defend rights of women to vote, but also to support the most pressing demands of popular sectors. Thus, she participated in representation of Tenancy and Subsistence League, with leaders like Demetrio A. Porras, Victor Florencio Goytia and Cristobal L. Segundo, who gathered in front

of the large property owners, 5 August 1932.

At working level, in addition to practicing law, was hired in 1930 as professor of sociology, political economy and political science at the National Institute, where she taught until 1937. Inaugurated University of Panama, Dr. Clara Gonzalez was Criminology professor there Juvenile, Juvenile Courts and Family law, special courses taught between 1937 and 1939. At the end of the 1930s, numerous testimonies confirmed political militancy of this crusader for women's suffrage.

On June 26, 1943, Clara Gonzalez married American civil engineer Charles A. Behringer, who worked in the works carried out by the Americans in the Canal during World War II.

The fight for the right of women voters had begun in 1921, when Workers Federation supported the claim of female suffrage, and ended with adoption voting rights of woman's 2 February 1945. Clara González, throughout time was actively involved so that it would.

Amid the calling of President Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia elections for the Constituent Assembly, and preforming of the National Union of Women, Clara Gonzalez ran as a candidate for national deputy, formally supported by the Liberal Restorer Party, leading Francisco Arias Paredes. She was also nominated as a candidate for second vice president of the Republic, by alliance of Liberal Party and National Revolutionary Renewal Party, alongside presidential candidate Jose Isaac Fabrega, and candidate for first vice president Ricardo Arias.

She was the first judge of the Juvenile Guardianship Court (1951-1962), which organized from that position, and laid the groundwork for development of a policy aimed at dealing with juvenile delinquency. Also created Chapala Juvenile Reformatory. In this time span the political contradictions when entering

the military to participate in the management of the state apparatus deepened.



In April 1964, Clara González retired from her position as Judge of Juvenile Court and, at request of her husband, traveled to West Corvina, in the State of California (United States). A sudden death of him, she returned to Panama in 1966. In 1967 traveled to Spain to meet with the family of her late father, and remained there several months.

In 1972 she traveled to Argentina to visit her two sisters and their descendants. In the midst of a serious illness, in September 1989, she was taken to hospital complex of the Social Security Fund, where remained imprisoned until she died on February 11, 1990. A great woman who faced great challenges in her personal and professional life, don't let obstacles beat her, always showed her strong will and character to face a society where laws and customs said the opposite of their ideals, still won many battles.

These contributions haven't been recognized and is not only for her tireless struggle for women is we recognize our rights, but also have gambled on the education of the elderly, rehabilitation of the young man who at some point in their lives she backslid, she believed there was a way to save the world through education. *L&E*

Environmental CAPSULE

PANAMA
APPROVES THE
PARIS AGREE-
MENT AGAINST
CHANGE
CLIMATE AND THE
EFFECT
GREENHOUSE

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On September 12, 2016, Law No. 40 of September 12, 2016 entered into force, by means of which Panama approved the Paris Agreement, signed on December 12, 2015, and signed by Panama on April 22 Of 2016, along with another one hundred and seventy four (174) parties, during a ceremony realized in the seat of the United Nations in the city of New York.

This Agreement shall officially enter into force thirty (30) days after the date on which the signatory parties, which make

up at least fifty-five percent (55%) of the total greenhouse gas emissions, have deposited their instruments of ratification.

As the Minister for the Environment has pointed out, the Republic of Panama is among the first countries to ratify the Agreement, which represents a benefit, regarding the possibility of reducing the impact of the counterproductive effects of this phenomenon, at the level of National and global.

These joint actions, adopted by States

through the Agreement, have been designed to reduce and mitigate the impacts of climate change on people, ecosystems and species of flora and fauna by placing them in a position of danger, in light of the risks associated with this singularity: rising sea levels, heat waves due to global warming that increases the greenhouse effect, droughts, storms, among others.

With the creation of the Ministry of the Environment, through Law No. 8 of March 25, 2015, the Panamanian State recognizes that climate change is a global threat in environmental matters, adding to Law No. 41 of 1998, General Title XI, entitled "Climate Change", and ratification of this Agreement reinforces the Government's interest in repressing the effects of this alteration on average weather conditions, causing ecosystems, Even in the economic sectors of the country, a state initiative that we applaud and support, taking into consideration the commitment that everyone, nationally and globally, we have for the conservation and care of the planet in which we live.

The agreement aims to "strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development" by: (i) maintaining global temperature rise below 2 ° C relative to pre-industrial levels, and Persist in efforts to delimit that temperature rise to 1.5 ° C with respect to pre-industrial levels; (li) increase adaptive capacity to adverse effects on climate change; (lii) promote climate resilience and low-greenhouse gas development; Thereby recording a considerable reduction in the risks and effects of climate change, as set out by the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Minister for the Environment, to the Honorable Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs during the first session Discussion of this Law.

Content of the Agreement

It should be noted that climate change is currently a major challenge facing the world population, taking into account that in most countries the use of coal, gas and oil as fuel has generated Significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions that have accelerated global warming.

That is why the Agreement has provided for developed countries to continue to lead efforts and adopt targets for the reduction of emissions for the "economy as a whole"; For their part, developing countries should increase their efforts to mitigate, in the case of Panama, with the aim of future targets for reducing or limiting emissions for the "economy as a whole". To the national situation and, small developing countries (SIDS) will be able to prepare and communicate strategies, plans and measures for a low-emission development of greenhouse gases that reflect their special circumstances.

States should, when applying mitigation measures in respect of emissions, consider the methods and guidance that exist under the Convention.

Based on the above, it was agreed that all Parties will provide necessary and relevant information related to their determined contribution at the national level every five (5) years, in addition to taking into account the results of the global balance sheet. It should be noted that the Parties may at any time adjust their determined contribution at the national level in force.

Equally, States Parties shall be held responsible for promoting "environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, comparability and consistency" to avoid double counting, as each shall be responsible for the level of emissions assigned to it in the agreement.

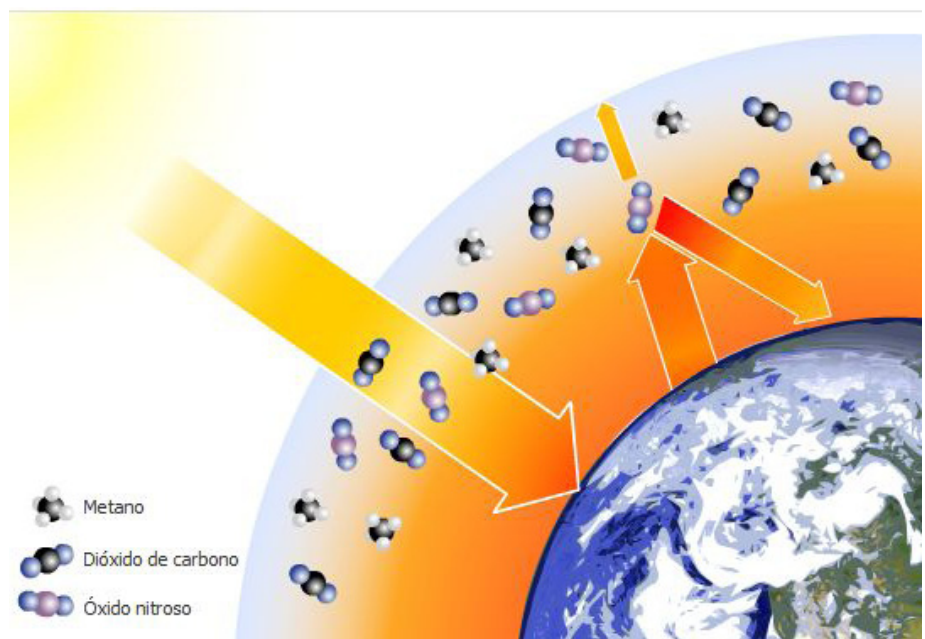
In this sense, the Agreement entails the following tasks for States that approve it, namely:

- Implementation of measures to conserve and increase forest cover;
- Increased capacity to adapt to climate change in order to contribute to sustainable development;
- Cooperation in development and technology transfer;
- Provide financial resources to developing countries to assist them both in mitigating and adapting to climate change, in the case of developed countries.

This entails the cooperation of Parties not only in the adoption but also in the implementation of measures to strengthen education, training, public awareness and participation, and public access to information on climate change, through We must emphasize that Panama has made a significant commitment to the mitigation of this phenomenon, whose contributions and efforts it undertakes or intends to carry out at the national level, must communicate them to all parties that are part of the Agreement, through the The “Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)”, highlighting the increase of thirty percent (30%) in the use of renewable energy in the country by 2050 with respect to the year 2014, as well as the increase of absorption capacity Of the soil in ten percent (10%), through a reforestation program, as indicated by the Minister of Environment, when consulted by the press regard-

ing the promulgation of this Law.

Finally, the ratification of the Paris Agreement represents an opportunity for Panama, both locally and internationally, since to date two (2) national initiatives aimed at the conservation of renewable resources and the environment are under discussion and in practice, The Plan of Water Security and reforestation to twenty (20) years, denominated “Alliance for the Million of Reforested Hectares”, respectively; Which are closely related to the investment projections required by the Agreement. *L&E*



ARABE UNIDO MAKES HISTORY IN CONCACAF CHAMPIONS LEAGUE

Arabe Unido of Panama defeated Monterrey of Mexico 2-1 in the CONCACAF Champions League, a result that eliminates the Aztec team of this competition and Panamanian team puts one foot in the next phase.

With this result, Arab heads the group D with 9 points, while Monterrey and Don Bosco in Haiti left with 3 units.

Mexicans are left to a game against Haitians, so they can no longer reach Arabe Unido and so say goodbye to a competition they have won three times. Meanwhile, the colonense express a draw at home to Don Bosco on 18 October or a setback of Haitians during visit to Monterrey on 28 September.

They had almost three years after the last setback of a Mexican team in the competition CONCACAF club. On 22 October 2013 the America lost 0-1 on the field of Azteca Stadium against Alajuelense, which was eliminated from the competition in the group stage. Mexican teams are the rulers of this tournament, as they have won eight editions from format change in the 2008-09 season. Since that season, Mexican teams have lost just five of 115 games against teams that aren't of the MX League, in exchange for 96 wins and 14 defeats.

Note that this would be the third occasion where colonense team gets this achievement to advance to quarterfinals of this tournament. Arabe Unido is a team that has shown claw despite their low income and little financial support from their managers be-

cause it is known that has a very low return. But when they go to the court show gallantry and leaving Panama pundo-honor very high in each of its outputs. Currently, Club Deportivo Arabe Unido is exporting more players and greater contribution to our national team. In our ranks they have fought the likes of Jaime Penedo, Blas Perez, Amilcar Henriquez, Nelson Barahona, Armando Cooper, Harold Cummings, Erick Davis, Luis Henriquez, among others, who today shine with their own light in international soccer.

We must also highlight the participation of brothers Jorge and Julio Dely Valdes, who were Technical Director of the National Team of Panama and the Panamanian best athlete of the twentieth century. Both decided to finish his career in our Club.

Now it's wait for the draw next January to find out the name of next opponent.

L&T

Arabe Unido of Panama Backbone vs Mexico (friendly)

FIFA date in October is coming. Therefore, the selection of Panama and announced his squad for the friendly match that will hold against its counterpart in Mexico next October 11 in Chicago, United States, and will serve as preparation towards the end of hexagonal phase CONCACAF, which starts in November.

In the list of Hernan Dario "Bolillo" Gomez, technical director of Panama, look five Arabe Unido players, so that the Central Americans will use the forces that eliminated Monterrey in the CONCACAF Champions League, looking for istmian shape the selection.

In fact, Arabe Unido won twice to Monterrey in the Champions League so the "Tri" shouldn't get overconfident; otherwise: Panama could give you a scare and, incidentally, would question the continuity of coach Juan Carlos Osorio. *L&E*



Repeat again and Plaza outperforms other Mexican Team

Despite being largely dominated at Maracana stadium tigers was unable to overcome the result against local team, already eliminated from Concachampions. The Mexican team (Tigers) were caught during their visit to Panama and lost 1-0 against Plaza Amador. The Mexicans suffered their first defeat in the league.

The winning goal of Plaza Amador victory was scored by Ricaurte Barsallo at 37 minutes in the first time. The attacker beat Tigers goalkeeper with a powerful shot from outside area. Technical Luca Ferretti (Tigers) disagreed with some questions around the supposed superiority that Mexican team have over another in area of North, Central American and Caribbean Association Football confederation (CONCACAF) and as an example pointed Monterrey removal against Arabe Unido of Panama team. *L&E*



Honduras is preparing for Panama

Hernan Dario "Bolillo" Gomez, technical director of Selection of Panama, don't worry at all that the Honduras-Panama, next November 11 (in the Olympic Stadium in San Pedro Sula), to be played at 2:35 pm (3:35 pm, Panama).

A source of credit and whole lot of weight within the Panamanian Soccer Federation (FEPAFUT) confirmed Wednesday that the Isthmian coach will not change the plans.

They (referring to technical command of the national team) will continue their concentrations in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, United States, where, in November, the weather is much cooler than in San Pedro Sula, said the informant to this portal. The source added that Panamanian team are also used to the heat and can play perfectly on schedule it.

Hernan is not at all concerned and will follow its guidelines in the same way. In fact, training on a similar schedule and with similar conditions, it wouldn't be something relevant. Play at 3:30 p.m. is not a problem much less. *L&E*



Panamanians at CODICADER

Sports athletes in baseball, basketball, judo, soccer and members of leadership mission, traveled to the city of Tegucigalpa, Honduras, home of the XIX Central American Student Games, which will run until end of September. They will join athletes athletics and Ricardo Torres, head of mission of the national representation, who are already in the Honduran capital since Tuesday. "Another year Pandeportes and the Ministry of Education support delegation to go with everything you need to Honduras."

We are confident that bring medals for the country, "Ana Giron, technical director of sports Pandeportes said. Panama will compete in this nineteenth CODICADER average level for students from 15 to 17 years, with 199 athletes in sports table tennis, volleyball, karate, athletics, basketball, baseball, swimming, football, wrestling, judo and taekwondo. *L&E*



Cultural Capasule

Pink and **Blue** Ribbon Campaign Throughout the month dedicated to the fight against Breast and Prostate Cancer.

24 hours of Relay for Life Race: organized by The Foundation Friends of Children with Leukemia and Cancer FANLYC invite the public to participate in. Relay for Life is a race where every company or institution formed own team in order to achieve the greatest possible number of laps to give encouragement to a child who is facing cancer.

Each turn in a circuit of 3 kilometers, representing a donation of B/. 5.00 and the team that perform more laps. Each team is committed to a minimum of 60 laps in the 12 hours of Chiriqui and Azuero, and 150 laps for 24 hours in Panama, but know that they will give up laps, not least to make happy their boys and girls; FANLYC explains Executive Director.

2016 Relay for Life Dates nationwide:

12 hours of Relay David- September 17 in Chiriqui Mall, from 8:00 am to 8:00 pm.

12 hours of Relay Azuero- on October 2 at the Mall Paseo Central Chitre, from 6:00 am to 6:00 pm.

24 hour Relay Panama from 8:00 am on October 15 at 8:00 am on October 16 at the Amador Causeway.

#YoLucho campaign 1 to 9 October: For every message you share with the hashtag # Yo Lucho, Banco General will donate B/. 1.00 to Fundacáncer to complete the sum of B/. 75,000.00.

THEATER



- Miraflores Locks Theatre: Tristan und Isolde Saturday, October 8, 11:30 a.m.
- Miraflores Locks Theatre: Don Giovanni Saturday, October 22, 11:55 a.m.
- Circulo Theater: La Fogonera from 6 to 30 October, tickets Panatickets.
- Angel Theater: Monsters in the closet, every Sunday in October and November at 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
- Angel Theater: "My dad is a nurse" Tuesday 19 to Sunday 30
- Angel Theater: "LA CHUPA MEDIAS" From Tuesday 4 to Sunday 16 Info: 260-8542 / 6650-0026.
- Station Theatre: "Gorda". September 28 to October 30.
- Teatro La Plaza de Obarrio, "Good Manners" from 6-29 October at 8pm
- Teatro La Plaza de Obarrio "Carnage" (God of Carnage) October 6
- ABA Theatre: " QUE PECA2" (Monday) 17, 24 and 31 at 8:00 pm.
- ABA theater: "I was not dead walking on the town, Oct. 9
- Teatro del Colegio San Agustin: An ordinary person 29 and October 30
- Teatro del Colegio San Agustin: "MAGIC" From Thursday September 29 to Sunday October 2nd.
- Moliere Petit Theatre Studio (Camino Real de Bethania): suspected criminals from 15 to 27 October (only Thursday and Friday) at 8pm more info at 209-4443.
- Bambalinas Theatre: "The Ugly Duckling" until October 23 tel: 394-4815.

MOVIES

Sunday Film: At Soldier Home, France Square, Casco Antiguo.

- The specialist - Resurrection.
- Doctor Strange: Sorcerer Deep.
- Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them.

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

- XX COLLECTIONS FAIR "From September 29 to October 2, 2016. Hotel El Panama
- Patron of St. Francis of Assisi, Veraguas October 4.
- Isla Tigre Fair, Guna Yala from October 11 to 13.
- Mountaineer Festival, Los Pozos Herrera from 12 to 19.
- Prisma Contemporary Dance Festival from 12 to 19 October.
- 1. ANITA VILLALAZ THEATRE (9, 11, AND 13 OCTOBER).
- 2. TEATRO ATENEO (10, 12, AND 14 OCTOBER).
- 3. XIELO (15 October).
- 4. ANAYANSI THEATRE (16 October).
- Torito Guapo Festival, 13 to 17 october.
- Oktoberfest: 14 and October 15 in Las Totumas ATLAPA.
- Coffee Festival in Rio Sereno on 22 October.
- Carretas Pedasieñas Ladies parade October 27.
- Caravan of Social Assistance "Fiesta around the world," Oct. 27 in ATLAPA. caravana@caravanasocial.com.
- Organica, Root Festival: Oct. 29-Figali.

SPORTS



- Dragon Boat Race: Sunday 2 October- Gamboa Rainforest Resort at 9:30 a.m.
- Mc Donalds 5K Women We run, October 4, Coastal Strip at 7:00 a.m.
- Pink and Blue Ribbon Walk, October 24, Coastal Strip.

MUSEUMS, FOUNDATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS



- MAC: "Larry Fink: An American Life" at the Museum of Contemporary Art, from 7 September to November 4, 2016.
- MAC: play "The Blind" from 13 to 20.
- MAC: "CYCLE OF FRENCH CINEMA" (Tuesday) October 25 and November 22, 2016, 7:00 pm.
- MAC: Sunday, October 2 a morning of relaxation and inspiration with free Tai Chi class as part of activities carried out within framework of the exhibition: Panachina. Additional can enjoy brunch and exhibitions hall. Share with your friends and family. open to the general public activity. Free registration: <http://bit.ly/2cGJHU9>.

CONCERTS AND PERFORMANCES



- Miss Latino-america -1 October 2016, final Albrook Mall - Koala hall.
- EBP Exclusive Beach Party, October 1, Uverito Beach, Hotel La Luna.
- Folk Gala "My pride is Panama", October 8, Balboa Theater at 7:30 p.m. contact 6617-9041 and 6980-4280.
- Polyphonic Choir of Panama: Gala Concert, Teatro La Huaca-Atlapa, October 13. \$ 25.00 ticket value.
- Ocean: Classic and Rudo Friday October 14, 2016, 8:00 pm, Hotel Riu Plaza.
- UniversoCasuo.- Circus: October 15, Amador Convention Center.
- Aaron Zapico Harpsichordist Spanish October 20, Ateneo City of Knowledge.
- Jesse & Joy your tour Un Besito More, Oc-

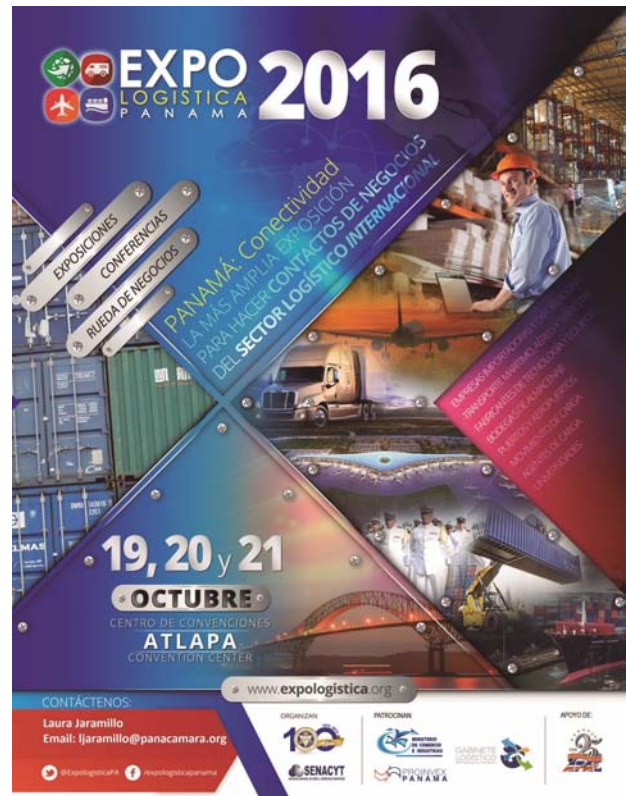
tober 23, Teatro Anayansi -ATLAPA.
 • PANAMA MUSIC WORLD 2016 / Camerata Porteña - October 27 Ateneo City of Knowledge.

- 28 San Judas Tadeo
- 31 de octubre Halloween
- 31 de octubre: Día Nacional del Ahorro
- Tercera Semana de Octubre, semana de la Ciencias. *L&E*

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, LECTURES, COURSES



- Conference on the fascinating world of Big Data: Using Big Data to increase the value of an enterprise, October 5 at the Innovation Centre City of Knowledge, Bldg. 234.
- Forum on Water and Sustainability in Agriculture that will take place on 6 and 7 October 2016 in the premises of the David Fair, Chiriqui.
- WorldWineAndMore 7 and 8 -Hotel Star Bay Hilton Hall.
- Fashion Week 13 to 15 in Atlapa.
- Panama Motor Show: 30 September. October 9 - ATLAPA.
- Logistics Expo 2016: from 20 to 21 October. Atlapa.
- Success conference Andrés Moreno Open English Teatro La Huaca -ATLAPA October 25.



ACTIVITIES AND FESTIVITIES:

- 1 Día de los Adultos Mayores
- 4 Día de los Animales
- 4 San Francisco de Asís
- 8 Día del Huevo
- 8 Día del Productor y Profesionales de las Ciencias Agropecuarias
- 11 Día Internacional de la Niña
- 12 Día de la Hispanidad
- 15 Luna Llena de Tambores
- 16 Día Mundial de la Alimentación
- 17 Día Internacional para la Erradicación de la Pobreza
- 18 Día de la Protección de la Naturaleza
- 18 Día Mundial de la Menopausia
- 21 Cristo Negro de Portobelo
- 22 Día de su santidad el Papa
- 24 Día de las naciones unidas
- 27 Día del Estudiante



METROPOLITAN ÓPERA HD LIVE IN

PANAMA

Panama Canal Miraflores Theatre

Con la colaboración:

Temporada 2016 - 2017

Transmitido Via Satélite directamente desde Nueva York

Entrada: B/. 35.00
 Miembros: B/. 25.00
 Niños: B/. 10.00
 Estudiantes B/. 15.00

Boletos de venta en: Desarrollo Golf Coronado
 Rivera, Bolivar y Castañedas

Más información: 209-5900
 366-6200

Metropolitan Ópera Panamá

@Metopera507

<p><i>Tristan und Isolde</i></p> <p>Sábado 11:00 a.m.</p> <p>OCTUBRE 8</p>	<p><i>Don Giovanni</i></p> <p>Sábado 11:55 a.m.</p> <p>OCTUBRE 22</p>
<p><i>L'Amour de Loin</i></p> <p>Sábado 12:55 p.m.</p> <p>DICIEMBRE 10</p>	<p><i>Nabucco</i></p> <p>Sábado 11:30 a.m. PREGRABADO</p> <p>ENERO 14 2017</p>
<p><i>Roméo et Juliette</i></p> <p>Sábado 12:55 p.m.</p> <p>ENERO 21 2017</p>	<p><i>La Traviata</i></p> <p>Sábado 12:55 p.m.</p> <p>MARZO 11 2017</p>
<p><i>Rusalka</i></p> <p>Sábado 11:30 a.m. PREGRABADO</p> <p>MARZO 18 2017</p>	<p><i>Indomeneo</i></p> <p>Sábado 12:55 p.m.</p> <p>MARZO 25 2017</p>
<p><i>Eugene Onegin</i></p> <p>Sábado 11:55 a.m.</p> <p>ABRIL 22 2017</p>	<p><i>Der Rosenkavalier</i></p> <p>Sábado 11:30 a.m.</p> <p>MAYO 13 2017</p>



Alianzas alrededor del Mundo

Mitrani, Caballero, Rosso Alba, Francia, Ojam & Ruiz Moreno- ARGENTINA

Guevara & Gutiérrez S. C. Servicios Legales- BOLIVIA

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- BRASIL

DSN Consultants Inc- CANADÁ

Lewin & Wills Abogados- COLOMBIA

Rivera, Bolívar y Castañedas- PANAMÁ

Espinosa & Asociados- CHILE

Lawnetworker S.A. Asesores Legales- ECUADOR

Peter Byrne & Associates- ESTADOS UNIDOS

Machado Associados Advogados e Consultores- ESTADOS UNIDOS

Ortiz, Sosa, Ysusi y Cía., S.C.- MÉXICO

Estudio Rubio Leguia Normand & Asociados- PERU

Adsuar Muñoz Goyco Seda & Pérez-Ochoa, P.S.C.- PUERTO RICO

Pellerano & Herrera- REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

Alvarado & Asociados- NICARAGUA

Torres, Plaz & Araujo- VENEZUELA

Facio & Cañas- COSTA RICA

